

Libraries

(A Continuation of Public Libraries)

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The Librarian As Integralist

Sir John Adams, lecturer on education, University of California, Los Angeles

At present there is a strong movement towards a unification of work in schools. It is being realized more and more clearly that there is a lack of correlation, that the course followed by the youngsters at school is a thing of shreds and patches. As might have been expected the most logical race on earth, the French, were the first to realize the scrappiness of the current educational courses, and to set about seeking some means of introducing order into the general confusion. The new ideal they have set up is usually known as *Integralism*, and the English-speaking nations have adopted the name, tho I am interested to note the rise of a new term in Italian educational writing, *Totalitario*, which suggests that Mussolini's realm is awakening to the need of organizing to secure unity.

All this has a very definite interest for librarians, since they occupy a position of the highest strategic importance in the movement. The library offers the natural center for unification of school work. The rigid separation of the different parts of the school curriculum into independent "subjects" has been

perhaps the prime cause of the "shreds and patches" aspect of our present courses. Naturally this splitting up of the matter to be taught is necessary in the interests of thoroughness: no one teacher can deal satisfactorily with the whole curriculum, but by isolating his subject the specialist inevitably becomes a separatist. So keenly did teachers realize and resent this fragmentariness that a while ago, during the Herbartian domination, there set in a period of "correlation" when teachers became so busy correlating the various subjects that they almost lost the chance of teaching anything new, and reaction set in to re-establish the subject-exclusiveness.

The integralists and totalitarians are now on the outlook for some more wholesome method of attaining unity, and they might do a great deal worse than turn to the school library. Here we have the seat of the school soul, the natural center of school unity, the meeting place of all the more or less conflicting claims of all the school subjects. Here all the faculty, specialists included, meet on common ground. However different

the matters they teach, the library is the goal for them all. Above the door might justly be placed the Latin phrase (isn't it Juvenal's?) *Quo omnes cogimur*. If you did not take Latin at school or have forgotten what you did learn, the librarian will oblige with the English: *Whither we are all driven*.

We cannot do without books, so we all depend upon the librarian. She is our natural ally. At first sight she might appear to be our rival, particularly in the case of university teachers. We must not forget the ominous words of Thomas Carlyle: "The modern university is a library of books." But wise professors and teachers have had the sense to treat books as instruments, librarians as allies; and things have gone well. So far from competing with one another, teachers and librarians have made common cause to the extent that they have become welded together as members of the teaching faculty. The shreds and patches people are apt to question the librarians' status on the faculty by asking: "What is their subject?" The answer naturally is: "All the subjects of the curriculum."

To be sure this answer may be misinterpreted. It by no means implies a falling back on the old pansophism under which one could claim all knowledge as one's province. The librarian has too much respect for books to profess to know the contents of all the volumes that crowd her shelves. Yet she can honestly claim that she knows them *as books*. She is a book specialist: she knows her way among books, and is an efficient guide in bookland. If she is asked what is her specialty in the departmental system in a high school, she may honestly reply, "Books." She does not know everything, but she knows how to guide her readers to the place where they can get any information they need. She is the High Priest of the Temple of Knowledge.

There is an important official in the British Museum whose title runs "Keep-

er of Printed Books," but I should not care to have that title conferred on our school librarians. I do not like the first word: it emphasizes too much one of the two types of librarians: the old as opposed to the new. The old-fashioned librarian prided herself mainly on the number of books she *did not lose* during each year. She was emphatically the *keeper* of printed books. The librarian of today has quite a different ambition: she glories in the number of books that have been taken out each year. Her library is not treated as a museum, but as a store house: she herself is more of a distributor than a keeper of books. This opens up all the good old discussion of *open shelves* versus *locked glass-or-wired-doors*. I know all the moth-eaten arguments, and while admitting the dangers of the open shelves I am prepared to vote for them every time, with the mental reservation that we have no right to put temptation in the way of our weaker brethren by exposing books that have a high monetary—or "collector"—value.

The school library has led the way in a subtle change in the view of the function of the library in general. It has passed from the static to the dynamic. The old-fashioned attitude was distinctly of the "keeper" type. The librarian said in effect to the public: "Here are the books; come and get what you need. We'll see that they are kept in good order. As to their contents, 'See thou to that.'" Today, thanks to the school librarians, the public libraries are now taking their readers into their confidence, giving them booklists with guiding comments, and taking every means of keeping their readers informed about what is going on in bookland. For example, at the Grand Rapids public library I found three or four shop windows opening on the street and filled with opened new books that could be had on loan within. The library was adopting the

methods of the enterprising book store. But it was only natural that this active propaganda should begin in the *school* library. It was after all an essential part of the school, and the first librarians imbibed the teaching spirit from the environment in which they worked. At the beginning the library work was done, out of school hours, by school mistresses, then by school mistresses as part of the school-time work. Then came properly trained librarians. But these professional librarians had usually a school tradition behind them, and those who had not such a tradition rapidly acquired one from their associates on the teaching faculty. The public libraries met the schools half way by establishing children's rooms where simply admirable service was rendered in coöperating with the schools.

It is perhaps permissible to suggest that in the past the librarians both in school and in the children's rooms of the public libraries did too much for the youngsters. I can never forget on one occasion seeing a boy swagger up to the librarian's table with the statement: "We've got to write on 'The Education of Abraham Lincoln,' an' I wan' a book tellin' me all about it." The implication was obviously that he wanted the shortest cut possible. But I feel particularly uncomfortable in addressing librarians on how to carry on their own work. When I address specialists I am always on tenterhooks in case I should bring before them ideas that are already venerable in their professional discussions. So I have no doubt that librarians could give me hints about the amount of help that it is wholesome to give young readers. My only reason for venturing upon this point is that I think we university professors are going a little wrong by giving too much spoon-food reading. We are getting too fond of supplying peptonized material to our students.

When it is suggested that school librarians should be scheduled among the

teaching faculty, their special subject being *Books*, it is clear that we are working on distinctly integralist lines. The proposed arrangement would help greatly in unifying the school activities. The school libraries would be *liaison* officers among the specialty teachers, and between all the teachers on the one hand and the library staff on the other. Not all of the librarians would need to do actual teaching, but the chief librarian should certainly have a definite "chair" from which she could with authority give forth her instruction and advice. In the meantime the teachers of English do a good deal of valuable work in the way of guiding pupils in their reading, and in the use of the library. All this is to the good, and should be encouraged. But there is left the great mass of subjects-other-than-English where the reading is usually not very well guided. In other words there is here a definite cleft in the school organization of reading, and the stepping in of the teaching librarian would make a clear advance in integralizing the school. Perhaps a better title for this new officer would be Reading-Mistress (or-Master). It will of course be understood that this *reading* is not the sort of thing that is definitely taught at present under that name, but the use of reading as an instrumental subject: not reading aloud but silent reading.

The old-fashioned way was to hand a boy a book and tell him to read it. But no attempt was made to instruct him how to read it so as to get from it the particular benefit you want for him. Good work is being done in this direction sporadically all over the country. But much more is needed. Such things as selection, "skipping" (yes, I believe skipping should be *taught* in school, and that in spite of the frantic protests of my own dead and gone teachers), re-reading, memorizing need to be taught in connection with all the school sub-

jects, and the teacher who does this work is a unifying not a disintegrating force. Doing this work in the classroom, and having the library behind her as a laboratory, the librarian would be a powerful integrating force.

Wise teachers will be likely here to put in a protest and claim that there is a danger of excess in such teaching. They will point out that little children are in some schools taught *to play*, and in certain others taught *to breathe*. They then murmur a gentle Euclidian quip—*which is absurd*. Granted that instruction in reading may be carried to excess, there remains the fact that a vast number of commonplace children do not know how to read in the sense we are here considering, and that instruction will help them. It is true that we can all read "in a way" (just as we can all breathe "in a way"), but that does not render the proposed work of the school librarian unnecessary. *To use a library* is surely an aim important enough to justify a considerable expenditure of time and energy, even if a few naturally gifted pupils have no need of help in this matter.

A caution that seems to me more important is the danger of imposing per-

sonal preferences on the pupils. The instruction in reading and library-using should be open-minded, as old Froebel puts it "not dictating, determining, encroaching." It has been well pointed out that there is nothing more difficult for a clever teacher than to allow his pupils to be clever *in their own way*. So with regard to this instruction in reading and library-using, the teacher must arrange to let pupils have their own way of carrying on *wherever that way cannot be shown to be definitely deleterious*. A way that suits the great majority may be decidedly hampering to certain individuals. The teacher, whether librarian or subject-teacher, must be broad-minded enough to fit in his teaching with the natural gifts and peculiarities of his pupils. He need not be afraid that there will be such a plethora of peculiar pupils as shall interfere with the effectiveness of his teaching of the mass. The commonplace we have always with us, and will wholesomely respond to the broad general principles we have to lay down. The tiny minority of the definitely individual will easily fit themselves into their circumstances and take from the librarian's teaching as much of it as meets their special case.

A Library Study and Lecture Tour in the United States

Dr. Richard Oehler, director, City and University libraries of Frankfurt am Main, Germany

[Dr. Oehler made a tour in the United States, October-November, 1930, for the purpose of such a study of libraries as would aid him in the work which he had undertaken, namely, to organize the city and university libraries at Frankfurt am Main, and to combine them, when possible, in a new central library building. Dr. Oehler was of the opinion that a familiarity with American libraries would be very helpful, if not indeed necessary, before erecting such a building as would answer the modern demands

that are placed on a large scientific library. The following covers the main points of Dr. Oehler's report to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace which made possible his tour.]

During my visit to the American libraries the following aspects were considered simultaneously: first, to gather experiences from the organization and equipment of the most modern libraries for the proposed new central library building in Frankfurt, and then to study the development of the American libra-

ries as a continuation of my course of lectures at the University of Frankfurt on Modern Libraries (*Die Bibliothek der Neuzeit*).

Chief among the American libraries which seem important for my purpose is the Sterling Memorial library of Yale University at New Haven. The organization of this library answers essentially the demands which must be put upon a great library of the future; the essential rooms open to the public, such as the delivery room, the reading rooms, periodical room and catalog rooms, lie in the center of the building near one another and can easily be reached from the outside by the public. The exhibition room (Yale Memorabilia), the reserve book room and the room which contains the collection of Linonian and Brothers are ingeniously placed so that they can be visited by special users without interfering with the routine of the library. However, the principal advantage of this large library, it seems to me, is that the bookstacks and the rooms open to the public are so organically united that the library in its most important functions can work very quickly and exactly. This library which uses its tower as a bookstack is especially pertinent to the Frankfurt project for the reason that in Frankfurt also a tower is planned as a bookstack. It only surprised me that the delivery room, which in accord with its purpose lies directly opposite the entrance hall, is comparatively small. It will, however, be possible to enlarge it easily should experience show that the extent of the use requires it.

Especially instructive in considering questions about new buildings were the large public libraries in Detroit, Cleveland, and Philadelphia. They can be taken as a homogeneous type of modern large public libraries even if they differ from one another in some details. (Cf. Carl B. Roden in *Living architecture*,

1930, p. 86.) In all three the idea that the rooms open to the public should be reached easily and without disturbing the routine is executed successfully. At the same time the rooms are fitted so centrally into the organism that the delivering and returning of the books to the shelves make no difficulties. Moreover, in these libraries there has been put into effect the popular idea of building alongside the main general reading room a number of special reading rooms with corresponding reference collections. Abstractly this plan has been used in older libraries, as for instance in the New York public library, but only in the libraries mentioned was it constructively interwoven with the total organism. The thing was best carried into effect in the Cleveland public library and from there, according to the report of the librarian of the Los Angeles public library, it served as a model for the structure of this new library. (Cf. Everett R. Perry in his *handbook of the Central building, Los Angeles, 1927*, p. 27.)

Among the newer university libraries which were inspected, the University of Illinois Main library at Urbana appears to me to be the best planned. Still the objection, which the director himself mentioned, could be made there that a comparatively long way thru the open hall has to be covered in the delivery of books from the delivery desk to the main reading room. This comparatively slight disadvantage is to be remedied by the construction of a special connecting passage between the circulating department and the reading room for the delivery of books.

Unfortunately it was impossible for me to inspect the new university library in Rochester which according to reports has also a tower as a bookstack, but I hope to get a substitute for the inspection by means of good photographs.

It is impossible to give a complete report on the older libraries, large and

small, which I visited. Accordingly, I can prove only by individual examples that in this case it was not merely a question of determining the course of development or of collecting actual material, but also what was perhaps more essential, that I have come to know remarkable projects, equipment, etc., which may become important for the Frankfurt future plans. So as a result of my visit to the Library of Congress in Washington, the first inspection of which must be an experience for every librarian, I mention the bold plan of enlargement on the ground lying at the back of the library. This plan appears to me an important event not only in the history of American libraries but also for the libraries of the cultural world. With a tower building planned for 8,000,000 volumes apparently enough space has been provided for enlarging the stacks over a period of a century. I know of no other large library where provision has been made for such a far distant future.

The outstanding memory of my inspection of the New York public library is that in spite of the overflow of readers in the forenoon in both main reading rooms, the head librarian could say that every reader (and every man interested in knowledge is a potential reader) received the books asked for within about 15 minutes. To the best of my knowledge, no European library has attained this satisfactory condition. In our country it will always be hard to procure the means for as large a personnel as is requisite for such prompt service.

In the Boston public library I was mainly interested in the technical equipment which sent the call slips from the receiving desk back to the control or signal places, and further into the book room.

The libraries in Chicago seem to be less fortunate than those in most other American cities of metropolitan size. To

be sure the Chicago public library, The John Crerar library, and the Newberry library rank high in point of service rendered; the Public library for instance has a circulation of 14,000,000 volumes a year. However, neither the Public library nor the Newberry library has sufficient space to utilize their material and to meet adequately the demands made upon them.

Notwithstanding the fact that such libraries as the William L. Clements library of Americana in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the Library of the Grolier Club in New York have great attractions because of their equipment and the special significance of their contents, still the Pierpont Morgan library in New York stands out among the libraries of a bibliophilic character which I inspected. This is due to the fact that the Pierpont Morgan library forms a specially priceless world of its own because of the homogeneous Italian style of the building as well as its equipment, all of which make an unforgettable impression on every visitor.

Of great significance to me was the closer contact with the officials of the American Library Association in Chicago and other cities. The visit to headquarters in Chicago, the various conversations with officers, and the interview with President Strohm in Detroit, gave me the impression of an exceptionally effective library organization. The existing German library organization (*Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare*), which is somewhat similar to the American Library Association, has in reality a different character. It concerns itself in general not with questions of practical organization which have a significance over all Germany but theoretical and scientific questions of librarianship are considered and decided upon by the society much more generally. I intend to suggest that our *Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare* take up the consideration

of activities similar to those of the American Library Association.

Of course, one must bear in mind the essential differences between German and American libraries as well as between the educational systems of the two countries. As our institutional libraries (*Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken*) do not ordinarily contain provision for the wide circulation of popular books (taken care of in our *Lesehalle* and *Volksbücherei*) so, too, our *Gymnasium* differs from the American high school in a way that prevents a wholesale copying of many admirable features which a German librarian will note with interest in the large public libraries in the United States. Moreover, the American university libraries have some features which would hardly be justified in a German university library (e. g. the large reserve book rooms for required reading);

and browsing rooms, when found in German universities, are usually housed outside of the central library (e. g. in Frankfurt I have recently installed one in what corresponds to a Students' Union).

In connection with my study tour I gave illustrated lectures in English on *Neuere Bibliotheksbauten in Europa* (New library buildings in Europe) at various library schools and universities. This working together with colleagues made possible a more valuable exchange of ideas than would have been the case if I had stayed with them for only a short time as a visitor. In this connection I should like to state my sincere thanks, omitted in my report to the German authorities, that both in library circles and among professors of universities, I was met everywhere with kindness and cordial hospitality.

A Journey to the Home of John L. Stoddard

George B. Chase, formerly of the Public library, Los Angeles, Calif.

DURING a visit to Merano, Italy, it was the pleasure and privilege of the writer to spend a never-to-be-forgotten day with Mr. and Mrs. John L. Stoddard at their charming villa in that fascinating and romantic town surrounded by the gorgeous snow-capped peaks of South Tyrol.

Not having heard of any new books by Mr. Stoddard since the last edition of his famous travel lectures, we had supposed that Mr. Stoddard had given up literary work and was enjoying life quietly in retirement. We had included Merano in our itinerary as we felt that that particular spot of all places in the world would be worth a visit as Mr. Stoddard had described it so enticingly in one of his lectures and because it was the place above all others in which

he preferred to settle down after having seen almost every nook and corner of the world. We did not know whether the Stoddards were still living in Merano or not so we were most delightfully surprised to find them both active and in good health. We learned that for the past 30 years Mr. Stoddard has spent from eight to ten hours every day—many Sundays included—translating, on request, philosophical, scientific, religious, and technical works back and forth among the English, French, German, and Italian languages. In this work Mrs. Stoddard has been a real helpmeet, acting as a never-tiring amanuensis and collaborator, and was her husband's eyes and hands during almost three years of loss of vision due to cataracts. As the result of an operation two years ago,

Mr. Stoddard is again blessed with sight but not so keen as that of former years.

Mr. Stoddard is now in his eightieth year but would be taken for one in the early sixties; his form is straight, his actions quick, his voice steady and his Spencerian style handwriting looks almost like copper-plate.

Mr. Stoddard has published several volumes of poems since living abroad. The latest appeared in 1927 and would be enjoyed by any one appreciating a masterful use of beautiful English, vivid word-painting, and the kindly thots of a real lover of mankind.

At our leave-taking Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard asked us to give their love and best wishes to any of their American friends we might come across later. As Mr. Stoddard seems like a personal friend to his thousands of admirers—and these surely include all librarians—I am going to take advantage of this opportunity and thru this library magazine extend to all librarians his hearty greetings. I am sure Mr. Stoddard would be deeply interested to hear from any of his friends. Letters may be addressed to him at Villa Stoddard, Merano, Italy.

I know no better way of bringing Mr. Stoddard's pleasing personality before his American friends after so many years than by presenting a copy of a letter written by him to a group of blind people attending weekly reading sessions at the Los Angeles public library and who had enjoyed for several years thru reading by sighted workers, many of his delightful travel lectures. The letter follows:

Dear Friends across the Sea!

There dropped in on us recently two citizens of the City of the Angels who told us all about you, your keen interest in the affairs of life, and of your happiness and

sweetness of disposition under conditions which to many might seem disadvantageous for mental and spiritual growth. It gave me special pleasure to note that among the many books brought to you thru loud-reading were some volumes of my travel lectures. Thus I have been brought near to you in a peculiarly intimate way. . .

I received, a few days ago, a letter from a young girl in Ohio, who wrote to tell me how much she was enjoying my descriptions of many parts of the world, and how much she herself longed to see them, too. Then she wrote the words: "O, Mr. Stoddard, is the world really so beautiful?" And, in my answer to her letter, I said, "It all depends upon your mental and spiritual preparation for travel, whether you get enthusiasm, joy, and inspiration out of it or not. Unless you have some knowledge of what the historical sites and the homes of great men and women of the past stand for, it is of little use to visit them. What, for instance, would the old home of Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford or his tomb at Dryburgh Abbey mean to one who had no previous knowledge of his Waverly novels, his stirring poems, and his noble life? Or what would Malmaison suggest to one who did not know what that pretty chateau meant to Napoleon and Josephine? And so *ad infinitum*. "The Kingdom of God is within us," said our Lord; and this is true of many things besides religion. The outer world often hinders our appreciation of what is beautiful; it is the *inner world* in which we find and cherish our ideals. Perhaps—especially in this rushing, restless age—we derive more enjoyment from mental than from physical travel. From a description read or heard, one can perhaps construct a mental picture far more satisfying than (under modern conditions) the actual vision would have given. The world has now become vulgarized by the vulgar rich. It has become fashionable to travel, and steamship companies and hotels cater to the crowds who come in herds to places whose history and significance they have scarcely an idea. A *quiet* visit to an Egyptian temple in the tourist season is now almost impossible, and to see these wonders of antiquity amid a throng of polyglot travellers who are quarreling with donkey boys, falling off donkeys, making coarse jokes and even "honking the Sphinx," is a never-to-be-forgotten disillusionment. I have visited Egypt several times, but each time with less pleasure because of the unavoidable presence of those who have no appreciation of what they see and no sympathy with any one who cares to enter thoughtfully into the spirit of the past. Hence, do not regret too much, dear friends, that you enjoy the scenes of travel only with your *mental* vision. Books as travel-companions are vastly more con-

genial and less disturbing than a noisy crowd. It is often better to seek our satisfaction in the invisible world, rather than in the visible; to walk by faith and not by sight. In the inner sanctuary of the mind, curtained from the outside world with its disturbing incongruities, what beautiful ideals can be cherished!

Today a magazine reached me thru the mail, in which some illustrations of modern architecture were given. The title of the article was "Frozen Jazz!" As Schubert once called architecture "Frozen Music," the author called the hilarious deformities portrayed there "Frozen Jazz!" They seem the creations of a disordered mind. Art should be the expression of the beautiful. To represent ugliness in a permanent form is a crime. To make it colossal, *stupefying, overwhelming* in buildings from whose hideousness the eye cannot escape, is a sacrilege. These monstrous creations, dear friends, you cannot see. It is a blessing that only we who have to look at them can estimate. It is, however, a kind of art well suited to this age of materialism and skepticism. It piles masses of concrete, one

upon another, like Pelion on Ossa, in an attempt to scale the heavens and dethrone the gods. It is a deification of senseless matter.

You are also spared many other things which I will not attempt to mention here. You can retire into your own souls for day-dreams, memories, and contemplation as those, to whom the garish light of day is so unescapable, cannot do. Jesus Christ, the Model and Saviour of humanity, has told us: "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet and, *when thou hast shut thy door*, pray to thy Father which is in secret." Spiritual retirement is easier for you than for most of us who stand in the glare of the market-place. When we are listening to a symphony, we naturally close our eyes to concentrate our attention on the heavenly harmonies. Let us close our eyes as much as possible to all things which tend to lower our ideals, and above all let us be blind to the faults of others!

With my best wishes and an old man's blessing to you all, I am

Cordially yours,

JOHN L. STODDARD

Letters—Information and Discussion

Warning to Librarians

A letter from Ruth P. Hughes of the Public Library, Freeport, Illinois, warns librarians to have no dealings with a man giving the name of H. Henken who is said to represent a Chicago firm engaged in buying and selling old books. Miss Hughes states that he forged her name to a check and left town without paying for the books which he bought from the library. He is described as tall and thin, red-haired, and 55 or 60 years of age.

Note to Veterans' Hospital Librarians

The Library section of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., desires to have special articles on hospital library work appear from time to time in the *Veterans' Bureau Medical Bulletin*. With this in view, librarians in Veterans' hospitals are requested to submit papers for consideration and possible publication.

Rural Membership Scheme

Editor, LIBRARIES:

Knowing you are interested in all stirring out in the county no matter how small, I am sending you the story of a little rural membership scheme we worked out in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa. Thru the efforts of the public library, service and study clubs, and citizens of Mason City, a list of 25 questions was published in local and rural papers on February 18, to which the 25 best sets of answers were to be awarded student memberships in the public library—value one dollar. Interested citizens added to the original donation of \$25 from the Woman's club so that all the students (118) who worked out the questions can have library privileges for the coming year.

I was rather amused when one of my patrons remarked about how nice it was for the library to get this \$118 extra. I asked her if she realized what costs

per registered borrower are. Of course, she did not, and was surprised to learn that for the \$118 the clubs will pay us, the library will have to add in book rental and service more than that amount to give these rural children what they need. I wonder if Mr. Munn would disapprove of this concession!¹ Of course our regular memberships cost two dollars, but we wanted to spread this work out to the children so we give them student cards at one dollar on which only two books may be taken. Of course our business men know what we are doing.

I agree heartily with Mr. Munn in principle, and we only make exceptions for non-residents who pay city taxes, to our rule of two dollars for non-residents. We found out five years ago when we had the book wagon how satisfied the farmers felt if their school children in town got free library service, and our Board changed our rule at that time so that they all pay for service who do not live in Mason City.

Perhaps our concession is in honor of our heritage. I hope it will bear good fruit.

LYDIA MARGARET BARRETTE

Public library
Mason City, Iowa

International Conference at The Hague

An invitation is extended to American librarians to attend the tenth conference of the International Institute of Bibliography, August 24-29. A visit will be made to the Palais Mondial at Brussels on August 24, and conferences will be held at The Hague, August 25-28. Excursions will be made August 29. For arrangements address Dr. J. J. de Reede, Nederlandsch Instituut voor Documentatie en Registratuur, Carel Van Bylandtlaan 30, 'S-Gravenhage, Holland.

¹ See p. 114.

Future of D. C.¹

In discussing the matter not long since, Dr. Dewey wrote a friend as follows:

Some day before long Biscoe and I and D. F. will go west and we are still guessing who will take our places. . . After 50 years I naturally feel keenly the dilemma we are in and have had a growing conviction that we were in danger of a grave mistake.

Isaac Pitman almost ruined his shorthand by his frequent changes, and Ben Pitman, Howard, and a score of others broke away from him and started a lot of systems as bad as our little church denominations.

It's a big life work for an able man with a good deal of money and with a good staff to undertake a new D. C. My 58 years on it convinces me that the only safe and sensible plan is for us to concentrate on the D. C. used in 20 countries by 14,000 people as much the simplest and most practicable system. Add to it new subjects that are wanted like aviation, radio, motors, etc., so that people will have a place to put the new books. But at the first my conception, and my experience proves I was absolutely right, was that we made no pretension to philosophic accuracy or completeness and that we had two things to do; to know where to put a book when it came up and then to know where to find it again whether next day or a century later; that the endless discussions and theories were of no practical value whatever to us. I doubt if 10 per cent of our users would undertake the frightful cost of changing numbers. It surely would be more logical if we changed places with 400 and 900. But it would be stupid to try such an overturn.

D. F.'s proposal to change places with 130 and 160 is much the same thing. As

¹ There are important ideas set out in this article. In order to remove the barrier that the simpler spelling imposes on some who are not deeply interested, the spelling in ordinary use is given here.
—Editor.

to which place logic is, is a mere whim and when you start to do that for logic you open the way to hundreds of others and the great merit of D. C. is destroyed. My judgment is clear that while we may make additions, our principle is right that we won't tear to pieces to gratify specialists. It is utterly impossible to get them to agree among themselves and D. C. is not a philosophic scheme but merely a practical working method to know where to put things and then to find them again. And I believe its value will be largely wrecked unless the Foundation sticks by the only practical method, spending time and money on the old D. C., frankly recognizing its faults and that it gets out of date.

Its existence depends on constant sales of new editions and we will ruin this income when we ignore the practical needs of the great body of users and try too to gratify the critics of which a new crop springs up at least annually. I strongly urge that we abandon any such efforts, that we provide for new subjects coming up by attaching them to the most clearly allied and say frankly, as we have for over 50 years, that D. C. is a practical tool, not a philosophic system, and that our duty to the public compels us to make each new edition more fully meeting this practical want and refusing to gratify an occasional critic by making obvious improvements in his subject at the cost of annoying and confusing the great body of users.

I am surprised that D. F. suggests leaving the other divisions and changing places with 130 and 160. If it were a complete explosion of 100 throwing away all that is done, it would please some people but to merely shift 130 and 160 will please a few, annoy and disgust and cripple thousands. Richardson's proposal to decimalize L. C. scheme is like many other propositions, amusing for scholars to think over and work over but entirely impracticable. D. C. has no

endowment, can live only by providing what its users want and selling edition after edition. I urge, therefore, that we plant our feet solidly on the old ground and waste no time and money over any fine spun theories.

MELVIL DEWEY

An Improvement in Form of Library Reports

One of the commendable library reports for the year ending December 31, 1930, is that of the public libraries of Toronto. It is certainly an example of *multum in parvo*. It is printed on a single sheet 14 x 58 cm. Every line is packed full of information about the library told in succinct, understandable phrases, the reading of which gives a very definite idea of progressive work carried on with fine library spirit.

The report states the housing and fittings of the library and its branches, the arrangement of departments, and the effectiveness of the operating forces are even greater than the efficiency of the machinery. The statement of the librarian, "The more prosperous we are in our business, the poorer we are in our pocket," will appeal to many other librarians similarly situated. The use of books for the year reached 3,172,217 volumes, an increase of half a million.

That Nestor of librarians, Melvil Dewey, commented on it as follows:

This report is in commendable form. Many library reports contain many words but give little real information that leaves a mental picture of what they say.

Fellowship Grant

Dr. Johannes Mattern, assistant librarian at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, was one of the 31 scholars to receive grants aggregating \$22,200 from the Social Science Research Council. Dr. Mattern's grant was in recognition of a study of the German judicial system, results of which will be published as a companion volume to his *Principles of constitutional jurisprudence of the German national republic*.

Monthly—Except August
and September

Libraries

216 W. Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mary Eileen Ahern, *Editor*

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Contributions for current numbers of **LIBRARIES** should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

The Laborer Is Worthy of His Hire

AS the season of graduation from schools of library science draws near, inquiries for positions in which to practice the theories expounded in library schools are increasing. The field of service has been growing larger as the advantages of the use of print are being realized by the public, and people are turning more and more to what is being set forth in books and pamphlets.

Libraries of all kinds, especially public libraries, are being searched for information on a multitude of subjects and in various connections. This means that service as well as books must be provided if libraries are to measure up, in any satisfactory degree, to the demands made upon them. Unfortunately the means for meeting these demands are not forthcoming in the same ratio as the demands. The idea of service has been so strongly stressed that those members of staffs doing personal service in preparing books by classification, cataloging, and reference work, are being worn down by over-arduous work. Unfortunately, also, too small a remuneration

does not allow them to lay off for recreation in body, mind, and spirit.

The standards for library service have been moved higher and higher in order to meet adequately the demands necessitated by the advanced type of service, but one thing that is not being commensurately advanced is the remuneration offered. It is a matter of surprise to applicants for positions, even in some of the largest libraries, to find that salaries are so small as not even to deserve the term "a living wage." In too many cases trained and brilliantly qualified librarians of the sort most needed in libraries are going into other fields where they are rewarded by larger pay.

What can be done to stop this drain? Can it be overcome and how? It has long been true that good library service has been its own handicap by attracting more and more readers with no corresponding increase of facilities in the way of books and attendants with which to meet the growing demands. The situation has not yet been helpfully changed, for all the committee and sub-committee

reports and showings that have been made. There are notable instances of betterment, but anyone really familiar with the matter knows of situations where increases have gone to "leaders" whose place and power depend on the library staff and its faithfulness to idealism that is unrecognized save as

a source to be drawn upon when a fine piece of work is to be done. University libraries are notably remiss in this regard, perhaps because in too many instances the library idea in formal educational circles still exists that the "library is the tail to the school kite" and must be kept in its place.

Coming A. L. A. Meetings

THERE seems to be a surfeit of good things just ahead! The American Library Association meeting will be held in the New England country next June, and it has been definitely decided that New Orleans will serve as host to the 1932 A. L. A. conference, to be held April 25-30.

New England has furnished large attendance records whenever the A. L. A. has met within its borders. Doubtless the New Haven meeting will be no exception in this particular. New England has contributed honorably to the history of the American Library Association, both in membership and achievement, and the library history of New Haven has not been lacking in its contributions in this regard. The late Addison Van Name, the last original member of the A. L. A., was librarian of Yale at the time of the organization of the A. L. A.

The invitation to hold the 1932 meeting in New Orleans came to the A. L. A. at the Washington meeting in 1929, and the idea of going so far south with the

meeting gives much pleasure to a majority of A. L. A. members. The A. L. A. has not met in that part of the country in its long and honorable career and the representatives of New Orleans were within their rights in saying that it was time that their city, noted for many things worthy of study by their library colleagues, should be given an opportunity to act as host to the national group in library service.

There is something very pleasing in the thought of the A. L. A. going to New Orleans, or to any other southern city, with Josephine Adams Rathbone as its president. Miss Rathbone is the daughter of a daughter of the South, and it is most heartening to think of such a woman going into the land of her ancestry to serve in her chosen profession, bearing the highest honor that her colleagues could bestow. It should be another link uniting on a high plane the ideals and ideas of the North toward the South and of the South toward the North.

"Going to A. L. A."

"GOING to A. L. A." is the acme of expectation for a majority of those engaged in library work. It envisages so much for the inexperienced. It recalls much for the one who, beginning to discriminate after a half-

dozen conventions, has drawn back the curtain that at first hung before the stage of action at the general meetings. It spells a chance for participating in the proceedings to the one who has begun to produce ideas and plans

in the section where his special interest lies. It offers again to those who have attended for years time and place for renewing friendships formed and developed at other A. L. A. meetings. It affords opportunity to those who have been of and in library meetings perhaps a score of years—or it may be longer—to weigh and measure people and pol-

icies, clarify opinions, and adjust real values. It means something to every honest library worker, and there is not one, from the highest to the lowest, who can escape some meaning that will be given to him alone when he goes to the annual meetings of the American Library Association with an open, sincere desire to give and to receive.

Getting Something for Nothing

A CHARMING letter from a librarian who has not yet lost her enthusiasm for California scenery in the years of service there still has this bit of joy in it:

Our nice California sunshine has been hiding and we have had rain for several days. It seems quite strange to have gray days here. Last Sunday, we drove toward the desert and in a little town in the "fruit" country we found the almond orchards in blossom. The orchards extend on both sides of the road and traveling on it is like following a trail thru fairyland. The leaves have not yet appeared but the trees are a mass of creamy pink blossoms, too lovely for words. In the same district the cherry trees will be in their glory in another six weeks. With the clouds obscuring the tops of the mountains, the lower slopes of which are a beautiful green, a patch of snow visible here and there as the clouds would break, and the glorious orchards spread over the valley, a magnificent picture was given.

But she still suffers from a lack of fairness toward herself that is a prevailing weakness in too many librarians.

All is not exquisite scenery! We are having perfectly huge circulations and if they continue I am afraid that there will be many "falling by the wayside," as due to cuts in the budget, extra help cannot be employed.

If the public cannot pay for library service, it should not be expected that the library staff will supply the cost of it to the public out of brain and strength, which is a personal possession with a market price and personal value entirely their own. When the public cuts down the supply, the demand should be cut down at the same time and, above all, should not be met with personal contributions from the library staff. That the staff still serves under the cuts is not fair from any point and certainly not from the public's attitude. That the librarian can conclude her letter with the words, "However, we all are cheerful and optimistic," in no wise lessens the fault of the public.

Proposed Library Legislation

LIBRARY legislation is receiving attention from the several state assemblies that have been in session for the past few months in various parts of the country, and while progress is slow more adequate library provision is in prospect.

New York, following the example set by New Jersey, Minnesota, California,

and other states, has introduced bills in its legislature asking state aid in establishing county libraries. The senate of Ohio has passed a bill for county libraries, which now awaits the approval of of the House and the Governor. A proposed law has been endorsed by the Florida library association by which it hopes to see provision made for county library

service for that state. Georgia and Florida are the only Southern states that have not passed laws permitting the establishment of county libraries.

In several instances, the bills for county library laws follow, or rather adopt, the phraseology of existing laws in other states. When this is done careful scrutiny should be given to the conditions and previous laws, for the provisions in one state may not fit conditions in another state. There is danger of finding, after a law has been passed by a legislature,

that these conditions are so different in another state as to make inoperative the provisions adopted after the legislature has adjourned and there is no opportunity for revision for a long time.

A general permissive law, leaving details to be worked out later, has been found to work more satisfactorily than a law which goes into detail of administration, growth, and other factors that can be met and solved only after experience has shown the needs of a particular situation.

The Louisiana Demonstration

The Louisiana effort proves quite clearly that despite high water and bad economic conditions, the library as a public institution will make its way when given a fair chance. It is not necessary for the people to have had long contact with libraries to make them desire a supply of books to read. Very likely similar results could be obtained in any state in the Union if funds could be found to permit the library to demonstrate its serviceability. The League of Library Commissions, thru this demonstration, has proved its usefulness in the spread of libraries, altho perhaps it was intended originally merely as an organization representing the states which have, of their own accord, interested themselves in library development.

Death's Toll

A librarian of many years' standing, writing of William Coolidge Lane whose death was noted in April LIBRARIES (p. 155), says of him:

"The going of William Coolidge Lane, librarian emeritus of Harvard College, who died suddenly March 18 of heart disease, removed from the field of action one whose library career contributed to the honor of the profession.

"Mr. Lane was one of the prominent librarians in Boston in the nineties, one who knew books and who could be relied on for help and contribution in library activities whenever valuable help was needed. During his long career Mr. Lane held various library positions. He was long a member of some of the important committees of the A. L. A., particularly in its bibliographic work. He served at various times as an official, and was its very efficient and well-liked president in 1899 at the Atlantic City meeting.

"William Coolidge Lane was a gentleman in the finest sense of that much abused word, and many members of the library circle have greatly missed his presence at the various occasions which it was his constant practice to seriously attend as part of his professional duty. Ill health has deprived his colleagues of his presence at library meetings for some years, but those who knew Mr. Lane never forgot the pleasure he gave when he was able to attend."

Elizabeth Knapp, chief of the Children's department of the Detroit public library since 1914, died on April 15. Miss Knapp's sympathetic understanding of children and her appreciation of the importance of good books placed the Detroit library service for children on

a high professional level. Her special qualifications for her work were recognized in the following resolutions passed by the library:

We gratefully testify to the debt of gratitude of this community . . . to a public servant ever gracious in her official relations, thoughtful and full of good will in dealing with her associates, clear-thinking and sound in planning a service for a lofty purpose . . . We render sincere tribute to her as a leader of outstanding nobility of character, of unsparing, enthusiastic loyalty to a vision of service which will ever be cherished by friends and followers.

Webster Wheelock, librarian of the Public library, St. Paul, Minnesota, died on April 3.

Mr. Wheelock had early achieved an honorable career in literary circles and was one of the noted contributors to newspapers and periodicals in the Northwest. He came into library circles with a keen book sense and a deep appreciation of the service that a good public library could render. He had been a user of the St. Paul public library for many years, and was familiar with its workings thru his close association with Mrs. Helen McCaine, for 40 years librarian of that institution. He succeeded the late Dr. W. D. Johnston, and was keenly alive to the opinions and responsibilities intrusted to him as librarian of the St. Paul public library. "His impartial judgment, kindliness, tact, and sense of humor endeared him to not only his entire staff, but all those with whom he came in contact."

During Mr. Wheelock's term of librarianship he served both as president of the Twin City library club and the Minnesota library association. At the time of his death he was a member of the A. L. A., his special interest being in the group of Librarians of Large Public Libraries.

From the time he became head of the St. Paul library he made contacts with leading figures thruout the country, knowing that without these a progressive policy for his library would be impossible.

Dedication of the Sterling Library at Yale University

The Sterling Memorial library at Yale University was dedicated at exercises held in the library April 12. The building was made possible by the bequest of John W. Sterling (Yale 1864) of New York City, who died in 1918. John A. Garver, counsel for the Sterling estate; President James Rowland Angell; Andrew Keogh, University librarian; and Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, participated in the ceremonies.

In accepting the library on behalf of the University, President Angell made a most inspiring dedicatory address, saying: "Here indeed is an enduring, useful, and architecturally beautiful edifice . . . It is in truth a very temple of the mind which here we dedicate today, a fane wherein are marshalled the greatest souls of human history, and on the altars of its inner sanctuary will always burn the sacred lamp of learning and the holy torch of truth."

Dr. Keogh told how Yale, and its library, was founded in 1701 at Branford, Connecticut, when a group of ministers agreed to give their own books as a nucleus of college property.

The address of Dr. Putnam stressed the idea of coöperation in the form of reasonable magnanimity that should make available in one place the material which is now fragmentary and scattered, in such places as would make it available and much more valuable for the research work of scholars and students.

The Sterling library stands on a square in the heart of the University grounds. It has a shelf capacity of 3,000,000 volumes which can be expanded to 4,000,000, and a seating capacity of 2,000 readers at one time. There is ample space for future growth of special collections and administrative matter as well as the library's facilities which will serve Yale University for many years to come.

The Presidents of the United States as Book Collectors¹

Books from royal libraries have always attracted the booklover and have been of interest to book collectors from time immemorial, and one may wonder why the same interest has not been taken in the volumes from the libraries of the presidents. "What a man collects," said Dr. Rosenbach, "is often an index to his character. . . It is, in fact, an index to his mind. . . I really think that the degree of greatness of each of the presidents can be determined by their interest in literature and in books."

George Washington was a true book collector. His near neighbor, William Byrd of Westover, influenced him in this respect, as he was the first man in the American colonies who formed a great library. European culture was current in Virginia, and Washington came under this influence early. Because of his means he was able to buy the best editions of his favorite authors. He preferred Addison and Goldsmith, altho he liked Shakespeare, Swift, Smollett, Stern, and Fielding. He was much interested in the classics of the eighteenth century and possessed copies of Chesterfield's Letters, The Adventures of Telamachus, Pope's Works, Voltaire's Letters, and a fine copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary in two large volumes published in London in 1786. It was appraised in 1800 for \$10. Washington was also much interested in agriculture and in military science, and there were many books in his library on these subjects. He read these faithfully and occasionally there is a pointed note on the margins. At Washington's death all his books were left to his favorite nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington. The family and heirs of the first president gradually dispersed the volumes and now they are

scattered far and wide. The largest collection of them is in the Boston Athenaeum, which in 1848 purchased 455 volumes and about 750 pamphlets. The price paid was \$3,800.

"A duller list of books I have never seen than the catalog of John Adams' library," said the speaker. The library, which contained some excellent Americana, is now in the Public library of the city of Boston.

"Thomas Jefferson. . . was a book collector in every sense of the word. . . Jefferson bought books on art, literature, religion, architecture, philosophy, chemistry, botany, husbandry—in fact on almost every subject. . . When he built Monticello he wanted to have there the best books, not only of the ancient world, the great classics of European literature, but the works of his contemporaries and friends." After the burning of the city of Washington in 1814 by the British, an act lamented by all, Jefferson, indignant as any one at the terrible loss sustained in the burning of the Library of Congress, decided to sell his great library to the national government at far less than its value. In spite of much opposition on the part of some of the Congressmen, because, they said, of the "immoral, indecent, irreligious and generally revolutionary" character of Jefferson's library, the measure to buy the books passed and the library was procured for the sum of \$23,950. It consisted of about 7,000 volumes and was undoubtedly the best selected collection of its size in the world.

The activities of Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison and Tyler were mostly in the field of Americana. "There were, of course, religious books in the presidential collections, but they are usually found in the bookseller's parlance 'in good unused condition.' The years from 1845 to 1861 were barren ones, for Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan were poor

¹A summary from the address of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach given at the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania library club and New Jersey library association, Atlantic City, March 14.

presidential timber, judging from their volumes. The lawyers among them collected American law books of the period, which are the ugliest things of the whole creation." Of Lincoln, Dr. Rosenbach said he could not state that he was a book collector, but there is no doubt that he was a book lover. Lincoln had many books of sterling quality and many law books which would be worthless were it not for the magic name "A. Lincoln" written on the title page.

Very little may be said of the immediate successors to Lincoln in the period of reconstruction. Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, and McKinley were not given to book collecting and their books are as uninteresting as their presidential terms. Grover Cleveland, however, was a reader of good books. He owned quite a respectable library. Theodore Roosevelt was a great reader and a great collector. His study at Sagamore had books from the floor to the ceiling. He was proud of his wide reading and his acquaintance with rare and unusual books.

"William Howard Taft was interested in books in a mild sort of way. . . Woodrow Wilson used books, but had no real love of them. . . Like all historians he had about him the apparatus of his profession, the works of reference and other books that would direct him to his studies." Calvin Coolidge was probably the wisest of the presidents, but he was not a book collector. "Mr. Coolidge is interested in the news of the world. He read of the sale in London of the original manuscript of *Alice in Wonderland*, which I had purchased. On my return the president asked me to lunch at the White House and to bring with me the manuscript. I found out it was one of his favorite books. . . He asked me the details of the first publication of *Alice in Wonderland* and I tried to explain to him that the first edition, issued in 1865, not being altogether to Carroll's liking,

was suppressed. 'Suppressed?' said the president, 'I did not know there was anything off-color in *Alice*.'

Dr. Rosenbach concluded his address by saying, "Mr. Hoover is the greatest book collector among the presidents since Jefferson. He resembles Jefferson in that on all his journeys he gathered volumes that in time would be valuable to the student. Thus, when he was in China, in 1899, he gathered a most comprehensive collection of books in many languages, on China and the Chinese people. This he gave to Stanford University. . . The Hoover War library¹ is also a monument to his diligence and foresight as a collector. . . In 1930 Mr. Hoover signed the bill making the Vollbehr collection of incunabula the property of the nation. Included in it was a splendid copy of the Gutenberg Bible, printed on vellum.² This acquisition is one of the notable achievements of Mr. Hoover's administration."

Fund for Student Librarians

The Public library, Kansas City, Missouri, has recently completed a campaign for funds. The amount was \$326, and represents the money pledged by 96 employees a few months ago after two staff members offered to contribute \$25 each to a professional fund if other members would raise \$200.

The professional fund is used for the mutual benefit of members, and is lent to library employees when they take leave of absence to attend library schools. By this plan the library will loan a maximum of \$300, which is to be repaid by 12 per cent of salary earned, to begin within three months after a paid position is resumed. One staff member is now attending the Illinois library school. Next year it is planned that two members may be helped.

¹ See p. 151.

² See *LIBRARIES*, 35:136.

The Problem of Duplicates

Margaret L. Richardson, City library association, Springfield, Mass.

To buy or not to buy; that is the question which confronts librarians as to extra copies of new and popular books. Leaving fiction aside, for that is a problem in itself, the duplication of modern non-fiction requires much consideration.

Nothing more clearly indicates the immense increase in the advertising of all kinds of literature—biography, travel, history, and scientific works—than does the immediate demand for a new book at the public library. Before a book is fairly off the press the public is clamoring for it, reserves are placed weeks ahead, and duplicate copies become necessary if the demand is to be satisfied. This is where the librarian must rely upon his judgment and experience. Whether the popular biography of a man of the moment will continue to be read two years later; whether the latest discoveries in Mesopotamia are to be superseded by those of next year; whether the much-lauded author of a "best seller" is likely to become a classic, are to some extent a matter of chance. On the whole, a book that is intrinsically interesting and well written will be popular for years to come, while those whose first popularity is based on super-advertisement will sink to their level in a short time. The librarian must distinguish between them in stocking his shelves with duplicates while the first "rush" is on.

The policy of the City library of Springfield, Massachusetts, has been to "give the public what it wants when it wants it" as far as possible. If only one person out of each 150 wishes to read *The Education of a princess*, or *Little America*, this means 1,000 readers for the volume. At the customary period of about two weeks to an issue, it would require 40 years for a single copy to serve these readers. Even 40 copies

would require a year, and not many readers want to wait a year—or even a month. People will not continue going to a library unless they stand a reasonable chance of getting the book they want.

For the past five years more and more duplicate copies of non-fiction have been added in response to the demand for outstanding books. A survey of the shelves at the City library shows that this course has been, in general, a wise one. Even in cases where 15 or 20 copies were added of such popular books as *Mother India* and *Lindbergh's We* (for each of which there were over 50 reserves at one time), the circulation is still so constant that it is unusual to find more than one or two copies on the shelves.

To go back five years: when 13 copies of Robert Service's book of verse, *The Spell of the Yukon*, were bought in response to the public demand, it could hardly have been expected that all copies would be borrowed from five to ten times a year up to 1931. Another book of poetry, *Untermeyer's anthology*, *This singing world*, of which five copies were added in 1925, is still going out on an average of once a month for each copy. Books published in 1926 of which six or seven copies were purchased are *Dorsey's Why we behave like human beings*, *Bruce Barton's The Book nobody knows*, and *Gilkey's Faith for the new generation*. Three or four copies of these are constantly in use.

In 1927-28, extra copies of popular new books were bought even more freely. *Glorious adventure* and *The Royal road to romance* by Richard Haliburton, *Durant's Story of philosophy*, *Napoleon*, *Count Luckner*, *Skyward*—of all these titles eight to twelve duplicates are showing excellent circulation.

The great outstanding success of 1928 was *Trader Horn*, one of the most loudly advertised books ever published. Sixty-two reserves at one time seemed to call for an unusual number of copies,

and in consequence only about half of the 22 purchased during the year are circulating at the present time.

Of the 30 to 50 books a year which are duplicated by two, three, or four copies, nearly all show a good average circulation. No mention has been made of the outstanding books of 1929-30, as their continued popularity is to be expected for some time, but to draw conclusions from past experience the policy of adding duplicates at the time when the public calls for them is fully justified by their continued use.

Travel Notes for the A. L. A. Conference

Reduced rates on the Identification Certificate plan have been authorized. Certificates may be procured thru Carl H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Tickets purchased on the one and one-half fare basis are good for return until July 3; those on the one and three-fifths fare basis, which are good for 30 days, allow a diverse route returning via Boston, Montreal, Niagara Falls, New York, etc. Both fares are based on passenger using the same route in both directions. Tickets will be on sale June 18.

For delegates from Chicago and the West a special train will leave Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad from the Union Station at 12:30 p.m., Central Standard time (1:30 p.m. Daylight Saving time), June 20. Upon arrival at York, Pennsylvania, June 21, busses will take the party to Gettysburg for a tour of the historic battlefields under the competent direction of government guides. The party will leave York at 1:00 p.m., arriving in New Haven at 8:30 p.m.

Registrations for the Chicago party should be sent to John F. Phelan, The Chicago public library, before June 1, accompanied by the price of Pullman accommodation desired plus \$1.75 for the Gettysburg battlefield trip.

To accommodate those from points east of Chicago who wish to join the special party, coaches will be attached to the A. L. A. special train provided 15 persons at each place register before June 1. Arrangements for this should be made with the following: *Cleveland*—Leta Adams. Cleveland public library; *Detroit*—Ralph Ulveling, Detroit public library; *Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia*—Franklin H. Price, Philadelphia free library. A car from Boston to New Haven by way of Providence will run June 21. Register with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, before June 10.

For details of the post-conference motor bus trip see the library periodicals for April.

Sub-notes

In the assigning of dormitory rooms during the A. L. A. convention, applicants will be located in one of the four groups here listed if an expression of preference reaches Mr. F. B. Johnson, 20 Ashmun Street, New Haven, Connecticut, before May 15. 1) Law librarians and state librarians. 2) College librarians. 3) Children's librarians. 4) School librarians.

The Massachusetts library club cordially invites librarians attending the A. L. A. conference to take advantage of the opportunity to visit Boston and vicinity. The Club will maintain a headquarters office at the Boston public library where visiting librarians are invited to register and make free use of the facilities provided. Representatives will give advice and assistance regarding transient accommodations, points of interest, and methods and routes of travel.

They may also be consulted at the New Haven conference. Special travel service by auto, bus, or private car, from New Haven to Boston, and for trips around Boston, will be planned should a sufficient number be interested. An informal program has been arranged for June 29 and 30 in Boston.

Library Meetings

Annapolis—At the annual meeting of the Columbian library association held at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, April 11, with Adelene J. Pratt, president, presiding, the following officers were elected for 1931-32: President, Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public library, Washington, D. C.; vice-president for Maryland, Pauline McCauley, Enoch Pratt library, Baltimore; vice-president for the District of Columbia, Faustine Dennis, Library of Congress; secretary, Mrs. Helen T. Steinbarger, Mt. Pleasant branch of the Washington public library; treasurer, Alice V. Reynolds, librarian of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore.

At the morning session, Maud I. Stull spoke on county library work in New Jersey, and of the excellent work of the Library School at Ocean City which offers the equivalent of a full year's course in Library Science in four summer sessions. The librarian of the Hagerstown public library, Mary Titcomb, talked of Maryland county libraries which are among the oldest in the United States, and set forth a plan for the coöperation of the county library and county schools for furnishing books to school children.

A moving picture was employed by Nellie Morton of Wilmington, Delaware, to demonstrate the work of the New Castle County library of which she is librarian. Five years of county library service have been given the people of one of the more fortunate counties of Pennsylvania, according to Alice R. Eaton, librarian of the Harrisburg public library, who stressed the slowness with which a rural community becomes conscious of the need of book service. Frederick W. Ashley gave the personal history of the copy of the Gutenberg Bible now in the Library of Congress.

The principal speaker, Dr. Richard T. Haines Halsey, resident member of the

Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, lectured on "Annapolis, its culture and its architecture." He pointed to the colonial buildings remaining in Annapolis today as examples of the finest Georgian architecture in the United States, and evidences of the culture that made Annapolis one of the earliest centers of fashion and learning in America. The first free library in America was in Annapolis. That her citizens realized the value of books is shown by eighteenth century advertisements of book importations, book sellers, and book binders. Lantern slides were used by Dr. Halsey to show the excellence of the colonial architecture of the Maryland capital.

The members of the Association were the guests of St. John's College at luncheon in Randall Hall. During the afternoon visits were made to the Hammond-Harwood House, the Chase House, and to the U. S. Naval Academy.

Dr. Adolf E. Zucker, professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Literature at the University of Maryland, was the speaker at the dinner meeting. He chose as his subject "*Theaterwissenschaft*" based on his observations during a six months' visit to Germany. He emphasized the success of the folk theater in Germany, the result of a 40 year movement toward a popular stage, culminating in the erection of a building for the folk theater in Berlin in 1912, toward which the city gave the site and two million marks. The folk theater, Dr. Zucker said, gives the working man an opportunity to see the best type of stage presentation at a price within his reach, and because of the system of drawing seats by lot he has a chance to occupy the best seats part of the time irrespective of the price he pays for admission. There are 336 state or municipal theaters in Germany subsidized by the state, according to Dr. Zucker, and so strongly are the municipal authorities convinced

of the cultural value of the theater that the city of Berlin exempts the Max Reinhardt theater, a purely private enterprise, from taxation.

Atlantic City—The annual meeting of the New Jersey library association and the Pennsylvania library club was held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, March 13-14, with an attendance of approximately 400. At a dinner meeting held March 12, the New Jersey County Libraries association was addressed by Dr. Allen G. Ireland, director of Physical and Health Education for New Jersey, on the subject "The County library and the public health," and also Marcia Everett on the subject "The New social science monograph and the county library."

At the business meeting of the New Jersey library association, Friday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the year 1931-32: President, John B. Fogg, New Brunswick; vice-president, Hannah Severns, Moorestown; secretary, May Garton, Lyndhurst; treasurer, Edith L. Smith, Morristown.

At this meeting Sarah B. Askew, librarian of the New Jersey public library commission, reviewed the progress of pension legislation as pertaining to librarians in New Jersey. She also gave a resumé of the present pension laws which might be applied to librarians. The Legislative committee of the Association, on motion, was directed to send a resolution to the New Jersey Survey Pensions commission asking that librarians be included in the survey now being made on the subject of pensions for all municipal employees.

Following the business meeting two group meetings were held. The first was addressed by William Avery Barras on "Some recollections of a director of reading in public library service." The second group was a round table discussion of "Problems of a small library."

Miss Linn Jones, librarian, Free public library, Chatham, presided.

Maud I. Stull, president of the Association, presided at the session held Friday evening. She introduced Zona Gale who talked on "Implications." She stressed the great power and influence of implications, stating that youth and old age particularly are influenced and disturbed by implications. The interpretation they have implied from what has been said is seldom intended by the person speaking. She advised parents to be particularly careful in what they said and the way they said it to their children. Likewise she suggested that everyone should take this into consideration when dealing with old age. In concluding her address she read several short stories or novelettes which impressed the audience with her craftsmanship.

The meeting Saturday morning was under the direction of the Pennsylvania library club. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, president, presided. He introduced Milton J. Ferguson, librarian of the Public library, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Ferguson spoke on "African memories of an American librarian." "Of the seven million inhabitants in the Union of South Africa," said Mr. Ferguson, "less than two million are white. One can easily understand, therefore, that there are strong race prejudices, which make practically impossible general community enterprises. The libraries, therefore, are not in any sense of the term 'public libraries.' There are 211 libraries in the Union of South Africa, but they are subscription libraries; also, they receive some support from the government. The use of the libraries is restricted almost entirely to so-called 'Europeans.'" In some of the libraries the reading room is open to the public, but circulation of books is confined to those paying the subscription price, which usually amounts to £1 a year. "The white population does not depend entirely upon the local

libraries for books," said Mr. Ferguson, "but sends to England for them. This, with the bilingual conditions of the country and the race prejudices, form obstacles that interfere with library progress." The use of the libraries is restricted to such a small percentage of the population that very little influence towards culture and education is exerted by them in the community. Mr. Ferguson said that his suggestion that the libraries be made truly "public" libraries, for all, was not greeted with much enthusiasm.

The concluding session of the conference was held Saturday night. Preceding the address of the evening the Rameau Trio gave three splendid numbers. Dr. Rosenbach addressed the meeting on the subject "The Presidents of the United States as book-collectors." (See p. 209) He exhibited about 20 books of his own that had been in the libraries of some of the presidents. There was, for instance, a volume from Washington's library, *New principles of gardening*, from which he laid out the gardens at Mount Vernon. It bears on the title page "G. Washington, 1761, cost sterling, 15 shillings." Several other books from Mount Vernon were shown, all bearing Washington's signature; also his book-plate which is priceless. Books from the libraries of Van Buren, Lincoln, and Hoover were also shown. A copy of the original edition, dated 1556, of Agricola's *De Re Metallica*, translated in 1912 by Mr. Hoover and his wife, Lou Henry Hoover, with the Hoover translation, were also on display.

Boston—The Boston chapter, Special Libraries association, met at the Museum of Fine Arts, March 30, with 98 members present.

Ashton Sanborn, librarian of the Museum of Fine Arts, gave a brief talk on the library of the Museum. The speaker of the evening, Edwin J. Hipkiss, curator of the Department of

decorative arts of Europe and America, gave a very interesting lecture on "The Methods and aims of the Department of decorative arts of Europe and America," illustrated by lantern slides. After Mr. Hipkiss' talk, the members were given an opportunity to personally inspect the galleries devoted to the decorative arts and to see the rooms which had been depicted on the screen.

ELIZABETH S. DOWNES

California—The annual meeting of the California library association was held at Del Monte, April 13 to 15. The reports given at the opening session showed a healthy professional growth during the year. Mary Barmby, the president, summarized the work of the year and expressed her appreciation of the loyal coöperation extended to her at all times. She formally welcomed our new state librarian, Mabel R. Gillis, and her assistant, Eleanor Hitt; Miss Gillis responded with a brief, charming talk expressing her appreciation of the support given her by the librarians of the state and adding that, inasmuch as she had progressed thru various positions in the State library to that of head librarian, she felt no different the day she took office, but she did realize that her new position gave her added opportunities to serve the people of the state. Miss Hitt, for the James L. Gillis Memorial committee, showed the design for the bronze panel which will be placed over the doors of the main reading and reference room in the State library, to be designated the James L. Gillis Hall. Mr. Gillis was state librarian from 1899 to 1917, and as founder of the County Library System of California rendered valuable and lasting service to the state. Elizabeth Norton of Palo Alto is the artist. The panel will be completed and dedicated early in October. In presenting the report, Miss Hitt summarized Mr. Gillis'

great work in developing library service in California and read parts of Anne Hadden's paper entitled "Here and there and now and then," delivered at the Second District meeting in November, 1930, concluding with the following tribute to Mr. Gillis offered by the Board of State Library Trustees, August 25, 1917:

He began as State Librarian of California, but became a librarian of the world. In taking the isolated county library idea and developing it to serve the needs of a state or a nation, he was the great inventor who used an incidental idea or device in the fabrication of an instrument of high importance and of universal application. As a man, James L. Gillis stood four square to the winds of the world. When he gave his hand to a cause no bond was needed to keep his faith, when he gave his heart to a friend, no journey was too long and no night too dark to prevent his bringing succor in time of need . . . His brain never grew old and fixed, ill health did not dampen his ardor, disappointment did not sour him. He did not put off till tomorrow the beginning of a worthy service which the day could not see completed.

Dr. F. P. Hill of Brooklyn, concluding a visit to California, greeted the librarians. Professor George H. Hinkle of Stanford University delivered a thought-provoking address, "Aesthetic values in children's reading," urging high standards in this field of work. He said in part:

The art of the story teller is the ability to keep the child quiet when nothing else will, to tease his restless imagination, to elicit from him questions of staggering import, and to leave him absorbed and reflective. It is this art that is so beautifully simple as to baffle the efforts of most of the makers of children's books, and yet so disturbing as to seriously upset the minds and tastes of many who seek to advise and direct reading for the very young.

Professor Hinkle claims that there is no such thing as a body of "children's literature"; instead, there are books which appeal to children, many of which have been written originally for adults. He deplores the current practice of lists for children, including in juxtaposition Kipling and the Cozy Corner series; he claims that such list-makers are ignorant of the principles of life and growth, and

that librarians should be trained in the school of the Humanities and in the school of Nature, making Bibliography the handmaiden of Taste. But he foresees little possibility of this coming about while the librarian has forced upon her the duties of museum curator, sociologist, playground director, information clerk, police department, meanwhile having to answer phones, arrange exhibits of wild flowers, censor moving pictures and display stamp collections. Wilhelmina Harper led a discussion of this paper.

The afternoon session was given over to the consideration of librarianship as a profession. John B. Kaiser presented the report of the C. L. A. Salaries committee, offering the completed and printed Study of the salaries, education and experience records of library employees in the state of California, made by the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California for the C. L. A. He then recommended for the committee that the Certification committee study the recommendations given in the survey, for the purpose of raising standards for library work, and that the Association arrange with the University of California, if possible, for the necessary publicity to be given this report. Edith M. Coulter presented the report of the Library Schools committee, giving a comprehensive survey of the number of vacancies that had occurred in all types of libraries in the state during 1929-30, with the view to answering the following questions: Are the professional schools adequate? Are the professional schools preparing students for the type of positions available? Are there means of safeguarding the position of librarian for those who are qualified to hold it? Are two or more levels of training desirable? The questionnaire method was used and the following conclusions deducted: 1) That comparatively few vacancies in libraries remain unfilled.

2) That the greatest number of vacancies requiring professional education occur in municipal libraries. 3) That college graduates with one or more years of professional education have the best opportunity for placement. 4) That the greatest number of vacancies occur in Southern California. 5) That there are more vacancies in cataloging than in other departments. 6) That there are few opportunities in special libraries, and that when vacancies occur there is a tendency to prefer subject knowledge rather than professional education. 7) That the great majority of vacancies occur in positions that require little experience. 8) That school library positions are being filled by teachers without experience in, or education for, librarianship. Discussions on this report were led by Helen Vogleson, Everett R. Perry, and Mary E. Fox.

Sydney B. Mitchell presented a most interesting paper entitled "The Future of librarianship." He said that we might better claim professional standing if we turned more to the contents of books than to their technical handling; that the present rewards of librarianship are less for the scholar than for the business manager. He pointed out that the salary survey just completed shows that there are no accepted entrance requirements to the profession, let alone an obligatory state certification such as is found in teaching, law, medicine, etc., and other fields allowed professional standing; and that the line of demarcation between clerical and professional assistantship is too blurred. He concluded by recommending that the C. L. A. thru its Salary Certification and Professional Training committees, perhaps in cooperation with a research organization, conduct a study of the administration of libraries, with a view to learning how far clerical duties may be segregated and what positions in libraries call for men and women of professional stature.

At the next session, Vice-President Willis H. Kerr presiding, a demonstration of the Standard School Broadcast Music Appreciation course was given by the Arion Trio. Mrs. Elise Tharp and NBC announcer, Jennings Pierce, helped with this demonstration which was given by courtesy of the Standard Oil Company of California. Librarians of the state are coöperating with this in their adult educational work. Lyman Bryson, executive director, California Association for adult education, spoke on "Model service for a model town." He said that a model town is any town having a library because the librarian is an educator of adults. Model service is that service which best serves the individual's primal urge for more personal effectiveness. The test of service is not per capita circulation which is merely the carting out of dead merchandise; the test is what these books do to the borrower. Every library must have an atmosphere of enthusiasm and respect for books. We must get people to talk about books, and so model service must provide for conversation; such service calls for a model librarian, one who loves and reads books and spreads his enthusiasm to borrowers. Mr. Bryson believes in discussion groups of 15 or so under a leader. Librarians from various parts of California reported on discussion groups in their communities.

The Municipal Libraries section, on Tuesday afternoon, Gertrude De Gelder presiding, discussed "Library service to students." The point of view of the public library, "Community rights vs. student demands," was first considered, with papers by Frances Woodworth and Mrs. Mabel Faulkner representing large and small libraries. They both agreed that the school children swarming into the library after school library hours presents a very grave problem, but that the taxpayers, usually relatives of the at-times-troublesome young people, ap-

preciate service to the children, and that the public library could very well agree to supply recreational or browsing material. The point of view of the high school, "Coöperation or duplication," was then presented by Margaret Girdner, representing a large city school in San Francisco, and Ruth Seymour, speaking for the rural school aspects in Marin County. Miss Girdner stated that school children are being taught to appreciate public property and the rights of others and that in time the school libraries hope to be open in the evenings. Mrs. Seymour told of the coöperation received from the state and county libraries as a means of solving the rural problem. John B. Kaiser was elected president of the Municipal Libraries section for the coming year.

Professor B. H. Lehman of the University of California spoke on "Books on the new morality." He said that since morality deals with human conduct and man is the product of years, books on the new morality should include anthropology, geology, paleontology, etc., to give us the perspective to judge human conduct.

Professor Eugene Neuhaus of the University of California discussed "California art and artists." Chester H. Rowell, well-known political writer and columnist, spoke on "Making books respectable." He said that we have advanced the technics of librarianship to a fine degree, but that we must cultivate the habit of talking of the good books to make reading respectable and to create the spontaneous habit of reading books.

The speaker of the last session was Frederick O'Brien, well-known author of the South Seas locale, who told of his experiences there and of how he wrote his first book in 1919, *White shadows in the South Seas*.

At the business session, Miss Barmby was elected A. L. A. delegate. A con-

stitutional amendment establishing an initiation fee was passed.

The following officers were elected: President, Willis H. Kerr; vice-president, Mabel Thomas; secretary-treasurer, Hazel Gibson Leeper.

The incoming president, Mr. Kerr, spoke briefly on plans for the new year and of his desire to have as his slogan, "Make the library alive," with "Books and the American Democracy" as a basis for group discussions, and the humanizing of the catalog and the consideration of personnel, salaries, and training for librarianship as important features of the year's program.

The social features, as usual, were most interesting. At a charming authors' dinner, with Susan T. Smith as toastmistress, authors who live in the Del Monte-Carmel-Monterey country were present: Lee Sage, Frederick Becholdt, Jimmy Garthwaite, John Hamlin, Walter H. Nichols, Edward Treadwell, and Ragnhild Chevalier. A committee of local librarians arranged trips around the historical Monterey country. At one session the members enjoyed a historical talk by Carmel Martin, descendant of the early settlers, who sketched the history of the country when Monterey was the first capital of California. Several of the sessions were opened with delightful stories told by Constance Mitchell of the Sather Gate Book Shop in Berkeley. Library schools' dinners, arranged by Eleanor Hitt, were held Tuesday. The trustees held a luncheon meeting under the direction of Mrs. Otto Zahn. The traditional Jinks night was voted a great success by actors as well as by audience.

The related organizations—the county librarians, school librarians, and special librarians—attending the C. L. A. held separate meetings devoted to their interests.

HAZEL GIBSON LEEPER
Secretary, C. L. A.

Chicago—About 114 members of the Chicago library club attended the meeting which was held at R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company, the Lakeside Press, on April 9. After dinner, which was served in the building, a short business meeting was held. Mr. Kittridge welcomed the guests, after which a leisurely inspection was made of the libraries, beautiful bindings, and art exhibits. During the afternoon 64 members made a two-hour tour of the plant.

ALICE CHARLTON
Secretary

Florida—The Florida library association met in Gainesville, March 18-19. Meetings for the first day were held on the University of Florida campus.

Two speakers brought interest and enthusiasm from outside of the state. These were the Southern regional field worker, Tommie Dora Barker, who spoke on "Re-thinking the library," and Jessie Gay Van Cleve, who spoke on "Library work for children."

The Association hopes to make a start in establishing a county library system for Florida. The main business of the meeting was devoted to a reading and discussion of the proposed bill for county libraries, which is to be presented at the coming legislature.

Dr. John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida, in an informal speech mentioned the co-relation of the library movement and the educational movement, and the early impetus given the movements by the first Commissioners of Education.

Ontario—The annual meeting of the Ontario regional group of catalogers was held April 7 at the Toronto public library. M. Edna M. Poole, librarian of the Academy of Medicine, presided.

The question of a single authority for subject headings such as American Library Association, Sears, or Library of Congress, and the question of checking

such authority or compiling a subject list on cards aroused lively discussion at a round table led by Dorothy Dingle of the Toronto public library. The conclusion was reached that the organization of the cataloging department and its geographic position determined whether the official catalog alone could be used to refer to subject headings; that a university library or a small public library could check a standard list; that a library with branches needed a subject list on cards.

Special subjects were then considered. For pictures, "The Picture collection," by J. C. Dana, was recommended. For maps, besides gazetteers and atlases, there were mentioned the decisions of the Geographic board of Canada, the United States Geographic board, and the Permanent Committee on geographical names for British official use. For music, the Brookline classification was used and the catalog of the Brown collection of music in the Boston public library. For recent books about music, the Library of Congress list of subject headings was liked. For where-to-look indexes, the consensus of opinion was in favor of using the *Readers' Guide*.

"Headings and references from the viewpoint of the reference librarian and the user of the catalog" brought out examples of difficulties readers find in interpreting the catalog.

Of the special problems proposed for discussion, time permitted only one—"British commonwealth: the dominions and commonwealths and their relations."

MAY A. MACLACHLAN
Secretary

Toronto—The annual conference of the Ontario library association met in the Toronto public library on Easter Monday and Tuesday. The opening session Monday afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the question: "Should a person in the country be handicapped in his selection of books by his geographical

location?" Mary J. L. Black of Fort William public library showed that the present library conditions in Ontario do not solve the problem. The small library system had served its day and should now give way to something better, and the county library system could be adapted to Ontario's needs. Dorothy Carlyle of Sarnia public library then presented the plan of a county library in Lambton County. The Association approved the county library movement launched in Lambton County, and expressed the hope that the Ontario Government would give support to movements of this kind.

During the Tuesday morning session a definite step was taken to provide for superannuation and the pensioning of librarians in Ontario. Mr. W. J. Sykes, librarian of the Ottawa public library, as chairman of the Committee on library pensions, brought in a recommendation that the committee work out a scheme modelled after the existing Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act. He urged members of the Association to consider asking the Minister of Education to establish a similar plan for librarians.

For the first time since 1922, library institutes conducted by the Public Libraries branch, Department of Education, were held in two centers in Ontario, one in Ottawa in October, and the other in Walkerville in December. A resolution was forwarded to the Department requesting that the institutes be continued.

Mrs. Norman Lyle, librarian of the Hamilton public library, reported on the work done during the year by a Committee on books for the foreign born. There are very few suitable books in existence, and those dealing with the principle of Canadian ideals were scarce. The Committee have prepared a preliminary list of books for the new Canadians, which was distributed.

Marjorie Jarvis reported on the work of the Ontario Provincial Dramatic library in the practical work of distributing plays to teachers or librarians throughout the province for a small rental.

A resolution of thanks was passed to the Department of Education for their financial assistance this year in printing as a supplement to the May issue of the *Ontario Library Review* the proceedings of the Easter conference of the Association. There is a gap from 1918 to the present year in the printed proceedings, so that the restoration will be a benefit to those unable to attend the convention.

Five different sections are now being held on the two afternoons; three on Monday and two on Tuesday, each covering its own special work, and leaving for the general meetings questions of wider interest. The Circulating libraries, High School libraries and Reference and College libraries and Boys and Girls work are all organized round tables. The Ontario regional group of catalogers has a different status being affiliated with the American Library Association, but it meets at the same time as the Ontario library association, its programme being published in the O. L. A. programme. It attracts all those who have cataloging problems, and provides opportunity for discussion.

The special speaker for Monday night was Dr. W. Sherwood Fox, president of the University of Western Ontario, who gave an illustrated address on Sicily.

E. BLANCHE STEELE
Secretary

Coming meetings

The annual meeting of the Chicago library club will be held at the John Crerar library Thursday evening, May 14. Marie Ginsberg, librarian of the Economic department of the Library of the League of Nations, will be guest of honor. The program will be presented by the staff of the John Crerar library.

California school library association,

Southern section annual meeting, Casa del Camino, Laguna Beach, May 23.

Eastern Oregon library association annual meeting, La Grande, May 29.

Rhode Island library association annual meeting, Newport, June 5.

Special Libraries association annual convention, Cleveland, Ohio, June 10-12.

Pacific Northwest library association meeting, Gearhart, Oregon, June 15-17.

Connecticut library association luncheon and business meeting, New Haven, June 22.

National Catholic educational association, Library section, annual meeting, Philadelphia, June 22-25.

The 1931 meeting of the A. L. A. will be held at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, June 22-27.

New York library association annual meeting, Lake Placid club, September 21-26.

Indiana library association, Indiana library trustees' association, joint meeting, Indianapolis, October, 1931.

Connecticut library association meeting, Greenwich, October 1-2. Headquarters at "Pickwick Arms."

Pennsylvania library association annual conference, Pittsburgh, October 20-23.

Illinois library association annual meeting, Peoria, October 21-23.

A number of interesting spring district meetings of the Iowa state library commission were held during April. The following meetings, with the chairmen indicated, will be held in May.

North Central, Mason City, May 5, Chairman, Mrs. Lura Sanders, Algona.

Northwest, Le Mars, May 7, Chairman, Mrs. Nellie M. Wilson, Rock Rapids.

Northeast, Waterloo, May 12, Chairman, Neva Tabor, Independence.

Middle East, Tipton, May 13, Chairman, Cornelia Rhynsburger, Muscatine.

Southeast, Ottumwa, May 15, Chairman, Mary B. Lee, Oskaloosa.

Interesting Things in Print

The Science and Useful Arts section of the Standard catalog for public libraries, compiled by Minnie Earl Sears, is just off the press of the H. W. Wilson Company. (\$3.50). It contains about 1,800 titles and includes books appearing up to the end of 1929, and the outstanding titles of 1930. The selections were made with the small and medium-sized libraries in mind.

The Story of the airship, by Hugh Allen, director of Publications for the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation and trustee of the Akron public library, is a 70-page illustrated book giving full information in non-technical language on the subject of lighter-than-air craft. The subject is of interest to students and lends itself to essay work and other such assignments. To meet this demand the 50 cent library edition was published March 20. (Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.)

The Public library of Newark, New Jersey, has recently published a 24-page pamphlet entitled "Newark-in-print," by Ann Benson of the Lending department. References are given to important sources of information in books, documents, newspapers, city records, and the information file maintained at the library. Accompanying each item listed is the call number of the book or the place in the library where it may be located. Besides the standard, authoritative accounts, many unusual and sometimes amusing items have been included.

Interesting quotations from many of the sources and comments concerning the material to be found provide readable material thruout the pamphlet. The list is not exhaustive, but touches important factors of Newark life and recalls incidents and events in its development. "Newark-in-print" will be sold at 10 cents a copy.

The *United States Daily* for March 10 contains a most interesting and helpful article describing the coördination which has bound the state library and the county library systems of California in such manner as to produce the highest results at the least cost.

An interesting chart entitled "A decade in brief" is included in a recent issue of *Readers' Ink*, publication of the Indianapolis public library. This chart illustrates the 10-year increase, 1920-1930, in population, circulation, registration, books in the library, number on staff, and expenditures.

Censorship and the public library with other papers, by Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public library, Washington, D. C., is a March publication that will be of professional interest to all librarians. The title article was published in the April and May 1930 numbers of *LIBRARIES*. It is undoubtedly the last word on censorship. The 19 other articles cover a variety of subjects in a thoro and interesting way. (Wilson \$2.75).

An interesting document issued by the Louisiana library commission for the League of Library Commissions is the Report on the Louisiana library demonstration, 1925-30. The report covers the progress of the five years of activities, discussing the problems and progress year by year, stressing especially the library in prospect and the result of demonstration activities. That part dealing with expressions of opinions from Louisianians outside the library field is most interesting.

The *Genius of Mexico*, edited by Hubert C. Herring and Katharine Terrill, is a collection of the lectures delivered before the Fifth Seminar in Mexico, July, 1930. These combined lectures offer an interpretation of the life and aspirations of present-day Mexico in the

light of its history, Indian heritage, and present conflicts. Published by the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, 112 East 19th Street, New York. (\$1.50).

The Mirror of the Parisian Bibliophile

A satirical tale by Alfred Bonnardot

[Translated and edited by Theodore Wesley Koch. Illustrated by José Longoria. Chicago, 1931. \$15.]

This tale, the fifth of Mr. Koch's translations of tales for bibliophiles, with its delightful illustrations and attractive format, is the most captivating of them all. In it, M. Bonnardot characterizes with good humored raillery the French bibliophile of the Romantic period. We may perhaps detect here and there glimpses of the author, who was himself an expert bibliophile and a collector of prints as well. Who could understand better than such a one the exaggerated enthusiasms, the fever of desire for a rare item, the utter disregard of all other claims in order to gain possession of a book valuable largely because of the difficulty of its attainment? In pleasing contrast to stuffy auction rooms, to apartments filled to overflowing with books of all sorts and descriptions, to the jargon of the collector, and to the sharp disputes of rival bibliophiles, there runs thru the tale a diverting little romance. Common as the plot is in French literature, it furnishes an interesting setting for some inimitable scenes of private France, Books of Hours, and the little sketches of well-known bibliophiles and early Paris printers.

The French original, printed in 1848 and limited to 160 copies, is known to but few. In Spain, the work met with greater appreciation, and two translations have been published within the last six years. The 96 engaging illustrations of Longoria, which "emphasize with unsurpassed charm the comic element of

bartering and public auction. This translation should be of real value in encouraging the study of bibliography and developing an appreciation of rare and fine editions.

Bonnardot's works were printed in very limited editions and comparatively little is known about him except what may be traced in his writings. Mr. Koch has done considerable delving into out-of-the-way places to discover something about the man and his interests. The results of his investigations, carried on in the libraries of Paris and the bookshops of Spain as well as in this country,



(Illustration from p. 121)

are incorporated in the interesting and illuminating preface and notes, which form by no means the least valuable part of the book. Attention is called particularly to the notes on Bibliophilism in the book" and which, enlarged, redrawn and reproduced in sepia, add so greatly to its beauty, are copied from Silvani's translation edited by R. Miquel y Planas. A fine piece of typography and extraordinarily well designed, this edition of *The Mirror of the Parisian bibliophile* deserves a high place in the esteem of book lovers.

EFFIE A. KEITH

Library Schools

Carnegie library school

The Trustees Scholarship for 1930-1931 has been awarded to Ruby P. Frampton, Westminster College, while the Nina C. Brotherton Scholarship was conferred upon Catherine Backofen, Pennsylvania College for Women. Miss Frampton is taking the course in High school library work, and Miss Backofen is specializing in Children's library work.

On April 10 Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' high school in Brooklyn, spoke in the morning on "Correlating library instruction with the curriculum in a high school," and in the afternoon on "Ideals in education which offer new opportunities to the high school librarian." The school librarians in the city were invited to be present at the second talk, after which there was an informal reception.

On April 11 the members of the school attended the Library section of the Western Pennsylvania Educational conference held in the Schenley High School library. Lucile Gulliver of Little Brown & Company and a number of local librarians presented an interesting program.

FRANCES H. KELLY
Associate director

Drexel Institute

The faculty and students of the Drexel library school entertained the Philadelphia district meeting in the picture gallery at Drexel on February 18. The all day program was devoted to various library problems. May Lamberton Becker spoke on new fiction; Anna A. MacDonald gave a resumé of state library news.

One hundred and three graduates and students attended the annual dinner of the alumni held at the Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City, during the bi-state meeting, March 13-14.

The students had the pleasure of listening to a lecture by Axel O. Waldner,

second librarian of the Public library, Stockholm, Sweden. Marguerite Dumont, on her annual visit, gave two lectures on the *Bibliothèque Nationale* and French publishers.

On March 6 the class attended a unique party at Leary's Book Store, given to the "Special Libraries" group of Philadelphia. After a tour of inspection of the eight floors of the store, William H. Stuart, vice-president, gave some delightful reminiscences of former days.

Dorothy L. Abbott and Jeanette B. Collier ('31) have accepted positions as assistants in the Public library, Richmond, Va.

Elizabeth Merritt ('26) has been appointed assistant in the Children's room of the Seward Park branch, New York public library.

ANNE W. HOWLAND
Director

Pratt Institute

The library class went up to New England for the spring trip and found, as usual, much of interest and value. They saw the public libraries of Greenwich, Stamford, the Newtons, Brookline, New Haven, Providence, Hartford, Springfield, and Boston; the state libraries of Massachusetts and Connecticut; the libraries of Harvard, Yale, and Brown universities; the Stamford High School library; special collections of book rarities; and the Boston and Providence Athenaeum libraries. Among the unusual opportunities was a visit to the mills of the Worthy Paper Company in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Following an inspection of the magnificent new Sterling library, Mr. Keogh gave the class his annual talk upon the administrative problems of university libraries.

The class had a most enjoyable experience on April 7, when they were the guests of William Edwin Rudge at the Rudge Press, Mount Vernon. Mr. Rudge devoted himself to the entertainment of his visitors, showing in detail certain of the intricate processes of color reproduction for which his press is dis-

tinguished. The printing of the Smithsonian wild flower plates was performed as a special demonstration on four-color presses, and the aquatone process, recently developed, was shown in operation.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE
Vice-director

College of St. Catherine

The College of St. Catherine library school received notification of full accreditation from the A. L. A. Board of education for librarianship April 7.

Library Science was first offered at the College in 1918, seven years before the standards of the Board of education for librarianship were adopted by the A. L. A. Council in July 1925. The College then met the Minnesota requirements for the certification of school librarians. The Library School was founded September 1929, and a one year program was offered leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Science. An effort was made at this time to meet the standards of the Board of education for librarianship as a senior undergraduate library school. In May 1930, notification of provisional accreditation of the Library School was received; in April 1931, it was fully accredited.

SISTER MARIE CECILIA
Director

Summer schools

The McGill University library school, Montreal, Canada, will offer a six weeks' summer course in general library methods, beginning July 6. Further information may be obtained from the Director, Gerhard R. Lomer.

The summer session for 1931 of the University of Illinois library school, Urbana, will be held June 22-August 15. Three groups of library courses are offered: for first year library school students, for advanced library school students and graduates, and for high school graduates.

The annual summer session of the University of Wisconsin library school, Madison, will be held June 27-August 7. Two courses will be offered: for teacher librarians and for librarians, and for assistants in public libraries. Additional information may be obtained from the Principal of the School.

Beginning June 8, library courses will be given at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, on Reference work, Library administration, Book selection, Cataloging and classification, and Library work with children. The annual conference for library workers will be held July 10-11. A bulletin describing the work of the School may be obtained from the University.

Western Reserve University library school, Cleveland, Ohio, offers in consecutive summers a regular one-year library school curriculum. In 1931 the session will begin June 22 and end July 31. The unit courses offered are equivalent to those in the regular session and yield credit, subject to the regular admission and curriculum requirements of the School. The following basic first semester courses will be given: Book acquisition, Classification, Cataloging, and Library organization and administration.

New library schools

Harriet E. Howe, associate professor of the Graduate library school, University of Chicago, will be director of the new School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Colorado, which will be opened in September. The school will be organized as a senior undergraduate school in accordance with the standards of the A. L. A., and applicants must have a senior standing in an approved college or university. Courses will be given in general professional library service with some opportunity for specialization in work with children and young people. Malcolm G. Wyer of the Denver public library is dean of the school.

The new School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina, which was made possible thru a gift of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, will open in September, 1931, offering a standard one-year course in Library Science. Courses will be offered in Reference and bibliography, Cataloging and classification, Book selection, and Administration.

The principal requirements for admission will be a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university and a reading knowledge of French and German. The school which is to be located in the general library building will be under the direction of Dr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian. The faculty will be announced later, as will extended information as to the nature of the courses, tuition, scholarships, etc.

Survey of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

Earlier than most people, librarians learned the value and the interest which often are hidden in government documents of various kinds. Nevertheless even librarians are somewhat case-hardened and it is seldom that they are thrilled by the sight of the familiar covers of federal or state publications. Besides, most of them have been making out so many questionnaires that they have somewhat lost interest in the results, even when they have been available later in published form.

For these reasons it is probable that many who should be interested in it will fail to read or, at least, carefully examine the Survey of land-grant colleges and universities, which has recently been published as *Office of Education Bulletins (1930) No. 9*. This survey begun July 1, 1927, and completed June 30, 1930, appears in two large octavo volumes. The questionnaires on which the report was based were prodigious in size.

The Library section (volume 1) alone covered some 70 pages of closely grouped questions.

The persons directly responsible for the report appear only in the organization lists in the preface. The names of Willard P. Lewis, Whitman Davis, Cora Miltimore, L. L. Dickerson, Reba Davis, Charles H. Brown, give at least a clue as to the collaborators who worked with the director of the Survey, Dr. Arthur J. Klein. It will be noted that the collaborators included representatives of every type of land-grant institutions, the technical college, and the general university with technical departments. As might be expected, much more emphasis is placed on the vocational than on the purely cultural courses. This is quite proper since the purpose of the land-grant was primarily to promote industrial prosperity and social welfare. Nevertheless, the summary of findings and conclusions cover so wide a range that they are worthy of study by the librarian of any college or university library. It is not without significance that this is perhaps the longest section on libraries which has appeared in any similar general educational survey.

Much to commend is found by the Survey, particularly the increased attention given within the past few years to the sadly deficient libraries in many of these institutions. However, there is considerable in the way of discouragement. Each of the nine chapters of the Library section includes a summary of recommendations and findings. The general conclusions include the following:

The five requirements for good library service have been stated in the introduction to this study as follows: 1) Adequate book collections; 2) suitable buildings and equipment; 3) satisfactory relationships of library to institutional administration and to faculty; 4) competent and sufficient library personnel; and 5) adequate financial support.

Each of these requirements is studied in detail. There are perhaps no revolutionary findings, but emphasis is placed

on conditions which have been recognized as unsatisfactory. Much attention has been given to library use, which is considered the true test of the efficiency of a library. The staff itself does not come off without criticism. While its inadequacy and low pay are recognized, there are at the same time very definite recommendations that a higher quality of professional preparation and work be demanded. Thruout the entire report the theme of inadequate financial support is apparent, altho it is not offensively stressed. On this point another paragraph deserves quotation:

A study of the growth of library expenditures as compared with services rendered and with the growth of the institution indicates: a) That a few (four or five of those reporting) of the land-grant college libraries have received fairly adequate support during the past 20 years; b) that a much larger number (the emerging libraries) have lately increased their expenditures rapidly and have started a period of development; c) that there are still many libraries (the submerged class) whose expenditures have not increased sufficiently to enable them to function at all adequately.

One of the most discouraging parts of the report is the conclusion that administrators generally lack knowledge and interest in the libraries or their institutions and that they fail to appreciate fully the place of the library in the work of their institution. There are ominous signs that these inclinations will not be diminished much this present year or the next. There is no evidence that library expenditures will increase generally or that, in many cases, they can even be maintained at their present level unless a very strong case is put up for them. The college or university librarian who faces a cut in his budget or even the maintenance of an inadequate budget will find in this survey report material which ought to enable him to put up a good debate even tho he may not win the decision.

F. K. WALTER
Librarian

University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minn.

Department of School Libraries

In the school library we have the seat of the school soul, the natural center of school unity.—*Sir John Adams.*

Work with Schools as Conducted by the Kalamazoo Public Library

Louise Singley, director of Children's work, Public library, Kalamazoo, Mich.

On re-reading William S. Learned's challenging and stimulating resumé of the American public library and the diffusion of knowledge, which can so profitably be used constantly as a hand-book or measuring stick, we are faced with this statement: "The daily losses in energy and material that result from sheer ignorance on the part of otherwise intelligent persons of how to avail themselves of the contents of books must be colossal beyond all calculation." With this oppressive truth, daily encountered, we begin to shiver with *Pickwick* and to remark to ourselves with him "the sky was dark and gloomy, the air was damp and raw"—and we begin to look longingly for the sun. We are soon rewarded, however, for not far on we read also: "Fairly considered, the library and its organization represent the community educational establishment in all of its branches; the elementary and secondary schools are its apprentice shops, and the youth who passes from school without acquiring the skill and habit of using his library for both pleasure and knowledge has been woefully mistaught. . . . When circumstances are made favorable, that is, when books are convenient, attractive, and well-sponsored, children apparently are glad to read."

Then again, we find in the report of the Committee on Reading of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection this challenging remark: "The child of school age cannot possibly avoid the school library, no matter how successfully he may resist the appeal made by the public library."

In order to meet this challenge, and to try to establish a "relation of complete interdependence and coöperation" between the schools and the library as dwelt upon by Mr. Learned, the Kalamazoo public library has established the following types of library service.

Since the board of education also serves as the library board, with the librarian and superintendent of schools functioning on parallel bases, the matter of coöperation is a much more evident fact than is frequently encountered in other arrangements. Thus, under the library administration, a high school branch with standard equipment and facilities operates under two full-time trained people, with apprentice and student help, and serves the high school population daily, with close affiliation with the Central library. To supplement in emergencies the Central library is taxed to its utmost to help serve not only this clientele, but also that of the student body of Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo College, and Nazareth College.

In the remaining 13 public schools, there is some form of direct library service, both in the matter of collections of books and in personal service, as follows.

Two of our three branches are established in school buildings in direct daily contact with the schools. Both are open to adults as well, but have independent approaches, so that these are within convenient access to both groups. Our largest branch is in an independent new modern building, moved into recently from a store building. This is close enough to the large school of that district to tie up very directly with it. However, to aid in stimulating and fostering the interest among the smaller

children, classroom libraries have been placed in the elementary division of this school.

There are, besides this, sub-branches in two other school buildings, open one afternoon for children and one evening for adults.

Five additional schools are equipped with "school stations" conducted also by the library. Two of these are opened once a week for two and one-half hours, two others are opened twice a week for the same length of time, and the fifth, the larger school, is open daily on all school afternoons. These stations, as well as the branches, call on the main children's room from time to time to supplement with inter-library loans.

In the four remaining public schools and in one Catholic parochial school, 35 classroom libraries have been deposited. Two of these 35 units represent a combined collection from third thru sixth grades, due to the fact that the literature teachers have requested this arrangement. These have been counted actually as only one unit altho representing more. From the literature rooms, in these units, the entire collection is administered under the supervision of this one teacher. Under the platoon system this works out quite successfully. As this work with classroom collections has been operating only about two years, it is still in its infancy. Collections may be interchanged within the school, but the hue and cry is for "more books and still more books." One wishes that books might descend as manna from heaven, as the little child thot they did, who answered the question of another as they stood watching the library assistant checking up a classroom collection. "Do you make all these books at the library?" To which the second child scornfully retorted: "Why no, Jimmie, don't you know, the Lord makes all the books!"

Four remaining schools of the city, three Catholic parochial and two Dutch

Reformed parochial schools, are served from the Central library and branch libraries that are very near.

For reference and project work in classrooms, the Central library and branches serve the city and county schools (the latter on non-resident cards) by means of small, short loan collections.

Instruction in the use of books and libraries to junior and senior high schools, inspirational talks about books to the elementary schools are given regularly twice a year by various librarians to every school but two private institutions in the city. Occasional talks are given in the others. In some cases, these talks are given in the school buildings, but when favorably located, the classes are met in the library. During the pleasant months visits to the library and its branches by classes are encouraged from the more distant schools.

Visual education is also taken care of by the library thru a highly organized and intensely interesting central point, known as the Library House and the Kalamazoo Museum and Art Institute. These are housed in two residences adjoining the Central library. Here mounted pictures, slides, stereoscopes, museum and art objects of all sorts are loaned to schools and to individuals. Exhibits are viewed by classes and explanatory talks, general or special, are given by the curators in charge.

This mere bird's eye view of the situation simply maintains the point that we believe thoroly in the strategy of the availability of library facilities for every child of school age, and are trying to meet the challenge as far as funds permit.

We trust that in time the young people of Kalamazoo will appreciate what I should like to call "the privilege and grace of reading" rather than the over-worked forbidding term "habit of reading" somewhat in a similar vein to that

of the high school student who asked his teacher: "May I have a permit to go to the library?" The teacher replied: "But I have not assigned you any library work as yet," to which the student remarked: "But the study hall is so lonesome!" (There were four or five times as many students in the study hall as there were in the library.)

Helpful Frills for a School Library

Azile M. Wofford, High School Librarian,
Laurens, S. C.

One day a child confided across my desk: "I like to come to the library. No one makes me come and I do not have to stay." My own experience in high school library work parallels this, for I enjoy most the things I do not have to do but which add so much that I have called them helpful frills.

Recently a fellow librarian, new at the job, upon a visit to my little library, exclaimed: "Now, I know why librarians do not tat!" Incidentally, I produced for her a picture of Uncle Sam's costume which she had been unable to find in her school or public library. Whenever my clipping and pamphlet file gives up some stray bit of information, not elsewhere located, I always feel repaid for the time spent clipping old newspapers or for pennies used answering notices to bring me pamphlets. My biographical material, filed separately, proves increasingly helpful.

I look thru every magazine that comes to my desk. When I run across material requested by some teacher, I make a note of it. I try to fix in mind anything that might prove helpful in school work. Poems, etc., suitable for programs, are typed and filed in folders. Stories by well-known authors, articles of travel, or biographies of worth-while people, are listed and posted with the name of the magazine and date to be used by students for oral composition or current literature in connection with English.

When magazines go to the binder, I remove the colorful covers and sort the pictures for mounting in the picture file or hoarding for poster work. Post-cards, both of the United States and foreign countries, often produce just the right scene for a geography lesson.

I especially want the card catalog to prove useful so there I add helpful frills. On the author card for each book of fiction I type a brief sentence or so answering the question as to what the book is about. A great many analytical cards are made so that every bit of our limited material may be available. For each book of historical fiction, I note on a card headed "History-Fiction" what period of history the book covers. I make more title cards than otherwise because it is strange how students, and teachers, remember only the title, and lucky if they get that right. This year I am adding a file of "found in" cards for those choice bits of literature so dear to a teacher's heart that she calls for them year after year. And what librarian, in a pinch, can recall five places where may be found A man without a country?

My only extra-curricular activity consists in being the office dog for *Hi-Life*, a page of school news in our town's weekly newspaper. Each year I keep a scrap-book of school news printed in *Hi-Life* and elsewhere.

The greatest thing about helpful frills is a sort of spiritual reaction. Because the librarian is always busy about something, students are apt to assume an air of quiet activity which does not have to be watched. Altho the librarian can recognize a distress signal from the corner of her eye, if she is wise, she will let the students do everything possible for themselves. Helpful frills accomplish this as they widen the library's sphere of helpfulness. All of which makes for library atmosphere and spirit, without which no equipment and collection of books is a library.

The Use of Magazines in Sophomore English

Verda I. James, Natrona County high school, Casper, Wyoming

For sometime it had been a problem to get our high school students to read magazines with which they were not already acquainted. To overcome this, it was decided to try an experiment in the second year English classes in an effort to awaken an interest in magazine study. At the suggestion of the librarian, Nina Shaffer, and with her untiring co-operation, a plan modeled after the Dalton plan was worked out which for two years has proved to be most valuable and popular.

Each student is given a mimeographed contract sheet, containing the contract, the aim, etc. In addition there is a list of magazines. One magazine on the list is underlined to indicate which the student is to use. He has no choice in the first two contracts but must use the magazines assigned to him. In the last two contracts, however, he may choose whichever magazine he wishes since it is only the better students who are able to do and do well, the last two contracts. Such magazines as the *Atlantic Monthly*, *National Geographic*, and *Bookman* are on the required list. We provide for special aptitudes and interests by means of a supplementary list upon which is contained *Musical America*, *Forecast*, *Theater*, etc. The contracts follow:

CONTRACT I—*Aim*: To thoroly familiarize the pupil with one standard magazine.

A. To make a thoro study of your magazine, and in the light of such a study, answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the name of the magazine?
- 2) How often is it published?
- 3) By what company is it published?
- 4) In what city and state is it published?
- 5) Who is the editor?
- 6) What is the yearly subscription price?
- 7) What is the price of single issue?
- 8) What type is the magazine? In other words, what purpose does it serve the public? Write a paragraph explaining your answer.

- 9) Where in the magazine is the table of contents found?
- 10) Is the table of contents divided into divisions? Or, are there special topics or headings? If so, name these.
- 11) Examine the advertisements. What is the nature of the ads? Pick out two advertisements which you consider good. Describe these.

B. Read two articles (one fiction and one non-fiction).

C. Outline each story or article as follows:

- 1) Give name of magazine, date of issue, volume, and page.
- 2) Give name of article.
- 3) Give name of author.
- 4) Write a brief summary of a story or article.

CONTRACT II—*Aim*: To familiarize the pupil with a standard magazine by reading more extensively in the magazine.

A. Read 4 articles (2 fiction and 2 non-fiction).

B. Outline each article according to the outline used above.

C. Write your general impression or opinion of each of the 4.

CONTRACT III—*Aim*: To familiarize the pupil with another magazine.

Select any magazine from either list and answer the questions as listed in Contract I—parts 1, 2, and 3.

CONTRACT IV—*Aim*: To further the pupil's knowledge of the magazine which he has selected.

Choice 1) Carry out the work as planned in Contract II.

Choice 2) Choose some magazine author you have become interested in. Be ready to give an oral report on his life, and 3 articles you have read by him.

The student is given 10 days, class periods only, to complete his entire work—the slower students accomplishing only one or two contracts, and the better students three and sometimes four. At the end of the allotted time reports are called for, some in written form, and others orally. Articles, advertisements, etc., that particularly interested them are discussed.

During the time of the magazine study, a proctor, or librarian is appointed in each class to check the magazines in and out. Two or three issues of each periodical are provided, and it is indeed an inspiration to watch the eager eyes and faces as they finger the pages.

For Children Learning the English Language

In the public schools today there is a growing need for books with which to teach English to children with a language handicap. This demand comes from several sources. Small children in the elementary schools who come from homes with foreign born parents need help and stimulation in learning to read in a new language. The usual school supplementary texts used with success by American born children are not sufficient for this need.

Older children needing help with the English language dislike to use the children's primers which seem so far below their intellectual development. Often this fact has caused them embarrassment to the point of retarding their efforts. For this group easy material is needed but on adult subjects. The vocabulary must not only be simple but include words which come within their daily experiences. So, too, with adults and in Americanization work these and similar books are used.

The following is a suggested list of books which have been used with success in meeting these situations:

(In the *Industrial and Social History Series*. Rand)

- Dopp, K. E. Early cavemen. 1904.
- Early herdsmen. 1923.
- Early sea people. 1912.
- Later cavemen. 1906.
- Tree dwellers. 1903.

(In the *Happy Hour Series*. Macmillan)

- Kuh, Charlotte. Engineer. 1929.
- Fireman. 1929.
- Motorman. 1929.
- Policeman. 1929.

(Macmillan)

- La Rue, M. G. Fun book. 1926.
- Billy Bang. 1927.
- In animal land. 1926.
- Little Indians. 1930.
- Under the story tree. 1925.

(In the *Long Ago Series*. Lyons)

- Morcomb, M. E. Red Feather. 1916.
- Red Feather's adventures. 1925.
- Red Feather's home coming. 1927.

(Macmillan)

- Neal, E. A. Open door primer. 1926.
- Open door I. 1926.
- Open door II. 1929.

(In the *Story of Man Series*. Laidlaw)

- Nida, W. L. Fleetfoot. 1929.
- Taming the animals. 1930.
- Tree boys. 1929.

(In the *Social Science Readers*. Scribner)

- Read, H. S. An airplane ride. 1928.
- Billy's letter. 1929.
- Engine's story. 1928.
- Grandfather's farm. 1928.
- Jip, the fireman. 1929.
- Mary and the policeman. 1929.
- Mr. Brown's grocery store. 1929.
- Story about boats. 1928.

GRACE I. DICK
Librarian

City Schools library
Pasadena, Calif.

Educational Publications

To simplify the obtaining of certain U. S. Government publications pertaining to education, the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., has arranged the Dollar Packet plan of purchase. Each packet contains from five to eleven selected Government publications useful to educators. Five one dollar packets are now ready for distribution: *No. 1, Nursery-Kindergarten-Primary Education*; *No. 2, Educational Research*; *No. 3, Administration and Supervision of Rural Schools*; *No. 4, Higher Education*, and *No. 5, Elementary School Principals*.

Information as to the contents of the packets now ready for distribution as well as those in preparation may be had upon application.

Poster Exhibit

Twenty posters have been chosen from the entries in the A. L. A. poster contest for exhibition at the New Haven convention. Posters were submitted by students in junior and senior high schools in 10 of the 13 southern states competing.

List of New Books¹

Compiled as an Aid to Book Selection in
Hospital Libraries

Adams, Herbert. Crime in the Dutch garden. (*Lippincott*)

A statue, overturned, causes the death of a wealthy spinster. A young barrister, thru a flaw in the alibi of the murderer, traces the crime to its source.

Anthony, I. W. Voyagers unafraid. (*Macrae*)

Stories of dauntless souls who, alone, crossed the ocean in small boats, braving the hazards of the deep.

Ashton, Helen, *pseud.* Mackerel sky; a conversation piece. (*Doubleday*)

A realistic picture of a modern English couple whose happiness was marred by constant bickering due to the lazy egoism of the husband and the wife's inability to keep the domestic machinery running smoothly while holding a business position.

Bechdolt, F. R. Giants of the old West. (*Century*)

A record of substantial citizens whose dramatic business ventures proved to be corner stones in the development of the West.

Benchley, Robert. Treasurer's report. (*Harper*)

Thirty-six short skits on a variety of subjects. Black and white drawings by Guyas Williams.

Bennett, Arnold. Imperial Palace. (*Doubleday*)

A detailed treatise on the extensive organization of a hotel *de luxe* is most skillfully woven into this absorbing novel. It will appeal greatly to a limited circle in spite of its length and small print.

Bindloss, Harold. Prairie patrol. (*Stokes*)

Featuring the Royal North-West Mounted Police as the arm of the law and friend of Canadian farmers.

Birney, Hoffman. Roads to roam. (*Penn*)

An ideal addition to the travel shelves, describing in a friendly informal manner an auto tour of the Southwest. Attractive format and excellent photographs.

Brand, Max. Smiling Charlie. (*Dodd*)

The hero—breaker of hearts and horses—is employed by a wealthy ranch owner

to distract his daughter's interest in a titled Englishman. Discretion in its circulation among neuropsychiatric patients is advisable.

Byrd, R. E. Little America. (*Putnam*)

The story of Rear Admiral Byrd's epic exploration of the Antarctic. Numerous illustrations, medium print, heavy to hold.

Canfield, Dorothy. Deepening stream. (*Harcourt*)

A groping, introspective girlhood merged into happy womanhood as marriage brought ever-deepening companionship and the spiritual satisfaction that follows unselfish service. The French view of America's participation in the war is presented from an unusual angle. Recommended for the thoughtful reader. Small print.

Christie, A. M. Murder at the vicarage. (*Dodd*)

When the vicar's visitor was found shot his observing neighbor had an excellent opportunity to test her theories of deduction.

Cobb, I. S. Both sides of the street. (*Cosmopolitan*)

"Folks next door" demolishes current erroneous ideas about South America and its people; "Folks across the way" gives a few gentle raps to the postwar European attitude towards visitors; the balance of the book delivers a few home truths in good Cobb style.

Cohen, O. R. Midnight. (*Dodd*)

A reprint of a popular mystery, non-harrowing, easy to read, very large print.

Eipper, Paul. Animal children. (*Viking*)

A slender but charming book of observations on the individual characteristics and inherited traits of zoo babies. Illustrated with photographs.

Fairbank, J. A. Lion's den. (*Bobbs*)

A modern Daniel, congressman from Wisconsin, struggles to be loyal to his constituents and true to his convictions while learning the political game.

Farnol, Jeffrey. Over the hills. (*Little*)

A waif, redhaired and undersized, seemed destined for obscurity, but fate had stirring adventures in store for him. Small print and Scotch dialect may detract from the book's popularity.

Gilkey, J. G. Solving life's everyday problems. (*Macmillan*)

Encouraging suggestions with common sense basis.

¹By the Library section, Medical Service, U. S. Veterans' Bureau.

Goldsmith, A. N., and Lescarbours, A. C. This thing called broadcasting. (Holt)

A popular non-technical account of the rocks and reefs encountered by pioneer stations, the preparation of programs, and problems confronting producers today. Lacks index.

Grey, Zane. Sunset Pass. (Harper)
The regulation "western."

Groucho, *pseud.* What Groucho says. (Harper)

A series of humorous talks by "a hard working advertising man" as to how valued accounts are worked up and retained. Illustrated by Neal Bozo. Will interest all who read advertisements.

Hichens, R. S. Bracelet. (Cosmopolitan)

The disappearance of a diamond bracelet, gift of a dilettante to a married woman, became a scandal when her intimate friend claimed to have received a duplicate bracelet from the same man.

Huddleston, Sisley. Between the river and the hills. (Lippincott)

From his home in an old Normandy mill the author extolls the charms of rural French life and the contentment that comes from living in a place congenial to one's ego. Beautifully illustrated.

Jackson, M. W. Jenny Fowler. (Bobbs)

A modern story with an old-fashioned romantic flavor. Apt to be more popular with women patients than with men.

Jameson, Booth. Those hitch hikers. (Bobbs)

After waiting on tables at a Maine summer resort, two girls take to the open road with Florida as their objective.

Jeans, J. H. Mysterious universe. (Macmillan)

A summary of modern theories on the universe in the light of recent discoveries.

Keeler, H. S. Riddle of the yellow Zuri. (Dutton)

Above the average in originality of ideas and in the skill with which the scattered pieces of the puzzle dovetail into place. Far-fetched but well-written with no objectionable features.

Leonard, Baird. Simple confession. (Cosmopolitan)

With deft cynicism the author, who is known to readers of *Life* as Mrs. Pepys, philosophically comments on modern ways in entertaining humorous verse.

Litten, F. N. Sun-up on the range. (Appleton)

The threatened foreclosure of a mortgage on the Lane brothers' ranch, closely followed by the flooding of their mine, was the forerunner of a series of narrow escapes from financial ruin. Good western atmosphere.

Livingston, F. H. Tuberculosis; its cause, prevention and care. (Macmillan)

Informative chapters on tuberculosis, gleaned from the author's experience in combating the disease.

Macaulay, Rose. Staying with relations. (Liveright)

The type classifications are parodied with delicate irony in the story of an English girl's visit to wealthy relatives living in a luxurious villa, formerly a Mayan temple, where the jungle forms the background in a kidnapping plot.

Morand, Paul. New York. (Holt)

A keen analysis of the metropolis as it impressed a cultured Frenchman whose spirit responded to its accelerated tempo.

Morris, W. F. Strange case of gunner Rawley. (Dodd)

An impossible war story but one which may divert overseas veterans.

Reilly, Helen. Diamond feather. (Doubleday)

There are many tangled threads in the mystery which surrounds the fake diamond feather substituted for one of great value belonging to a wealthy New York family. Large print.

Roche, A. S. Four blocks apart. (Sears)

A love story of the mutual attraction between a young society girl and a variety dancer of pleasing personality.

Rockwell, P. A. American fighters in the Foreign Legion, 1914-1918. (Houghton)

An informative and readable account of the individual experiences of Americans in the Foreign Legion. Battles are mentioned but no stress laid on horrors or the many deaths.

Rothery, A. E. South America; the west coast and the east. (Houghton)

An up-to-date travel book combining history, description, and miscellaneous information in good proportion.

Saxon, Lyle. Lafitte the pirate.

(Century)

A colorful biography in which care has been taken to separate the authenticated facts from the picturesque legends attributed to the adventurous Jean Lafitte. Attractively illustrated.

Snow, C. H. Rider of San Felipe.

(Hale)

The usual western setting with a hero, quick on the draw, trapping a clique who are stealing gold from a mine.

Stimpson, G. W. Popular questions answered. (Sully)

Miscellaneous material, presented in the form of replies to questions; for example, Do skyscrapers sway with the wind? Indexed.

Surrey, Richard. Copy technique in advertising. (McGraw)

The tests for successful advertising copy are discussed. Will appeal to business men.

Tempski, Armine von. Lava; a saga of Hawaii. (Stokes)

Romantic novel of life on a large Hawaiian ranch. The story leaves an impression of courageous optimism.

Thomas, L. J. Lauterback of the China sea. (Doubleday)

A rollicking account of the daring adventures of a German naval officer during the war.

Thomason, J. W. Jeb Stuart. (Scribner)

The able leadership of the Confederate cavalryman, and the personality which endeared him to his men, are brought out in a biography by a writer especially fitted for the task.

Walling, R. A. J. Stroke of one. (Morrow)

From San Francisco's Chinese quarter the mystery extends to a London church tower where an Englishman was found shot. Recommended as affording scope to the imagination without resorting to gruesomeness.

Weston, George. American marquis. (Dodd)

How an impoverished American judge, unexpectedly falling heir to an English title, plays the aristocrat on nothing a year.

White, S. E. Dog days. (Doubleday)

"The autobiography of a man and his dog friends thru four decades of changing

America." Good pick-up book for bed patients.

Wiggam, A. E. Marks of an educated man. (Bobbs)

Chapters on self-education designed to enable the individual to distinguish between the chaff and the wheat in everyday life.

Williamson, Jefferson. American hotel; an anecdotal history. (Knopf)

The development of the hotel from the wayside taverns to the ornate caravansaries of the nineties, which are giving way to the huge modern hotels. Indexed.

News from the Field

East

Mrs. Mable E. Colwell, for 36 years on the staff of the Public library, Providence, Rhode Island, retired from active service March 1.

Yale University library has received a gift of over 60 letters written by Matthew Arnold to Arthur Hugh Clough, the distinguished Victorian poet, subject of Arnold's Thyrsis—one of the three great elegies in English literature. They contain many discussions of poetry, its nature, the relation of Arnold's own poetry to that of others, etc. This collection is the first gift of importance to be made thru the newly formed Yale Library Associates, whose object is to interest Yale graduates, collectors, and bookmen in the support of the library and to provide it with books and manuscripts.

Central Atlantic

New library quarters at the General Hospital, Rochester, New York, have been opened with a capacity for 4,200 volumes. It is a memorial to Mary D. Mulligan who was the head of the first volunteer library staff of the hospital.

A rare volume has recently been purchased by the Library of Congress at a price of \$3,000. It is The Laws and acts of the general assembly for their majesties' province of New York, published in 1649.

Jean L. M. Fuller (Pratt'28) has been appointed to the Catalog department of Elmira College library, Elmira, New York.

Sabra W. Vought, for seven years librarian at State College, Pennsylvania, resigned to become librarian in the Bureau of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior.

The new Grand Street branch of the Public library, Paterson, New Jersey, was opened on March 2. This library will be of great service to 16 schools situated within easy distance.

An interesting exhibition of wash drawings of plans for small and large estates, village settlements, and roof gardens was held in April at the Public library, Scarsdale, New York. These were used as theses by Harvard students taking an M.A. in Landscape architecture.

An abnormal gain in the number of books lent for home reading—16 per cent over 1929—was shown in the 1930 report of the Carnegie public library, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The circulation was 3,326,019; and total number of books, 773,045. There were 206,689 registered borrowers, 39 per cent of the population.

Central

Caroline Collins, who has served 31 years as librarian for the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, Ohio, resigned March 30.

The bequest of T. M. Zink for a womanless library at Le Mars, Iowa, was refused by the state and city, and the money was awarded to the daughter.

Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter, branch librarian in the Cleveland library system, recently received the gold medal of the White Lion from the Czechoslovak government "for service rendered" among Czechoslovak immigrants in America.

The following are filling temporary appointments in the State University of Iowa library until June 30: Harriet S. Chamberlin, Aleene Baker, Lucille I. Hanson, and Leah N. Wood.

Lelia S. Wilson has been appointed librarian of the Traveling library of the Iowa library commission. Miss Wilson went to Iowa from the County library of Evansville, Indiana.

The new Gibson Memorial library at Creston, Iowa, was opened to the public on April 7. It was given to the city by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, in memory of Mrs. Phillips' mother.

The new Frederick H. Hild regional branch of the Chicago public library, the second and largest regional branch in the city, was opened on April 6 with more than 50,000 volumes. It was erected at a cost of \$230,000 and has a capacity for 80,000 books. Jessie Reed, formerly librarian of the Sheridan branch, will be in charge.

The report of the John Crerar library, Chicago, for 1930, records a year of unusual events. The president, past president, and librarian emeritus died within three months, and new men are continuing the well-defined J. C. L. traditions. The salaries thruout the library were increased and the reference service was expanded, resulting in an increased patronage of 30 per cent over the previous year. The average time of filling calls for books was slightly over five minutes, a decrease of 100 per cent during the last five years. The extent of the book accumulation of the library makes possible a selective accessioning of new and active material. The Crerar shares liberally in the interlibrary loan service, borrowing less than one volume for every 100 lent. Reference service is extended to libraries and individuals in all parts of the country. A series of reference lists has been started and dis-